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This Week

By M. I. N. I.

More demonstrations of the influence of Sea Power are appearing in Japan's "pacific" blockade of China and the operations of unidentified air, surface and underwater craft in the Mediterranean. They are bringing home to the American people the value of our Fleet.

Senator Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, says present plans call for the construction of 60 auxiliaries to bring the Navy to Treaty strength in 1942. With war raging in the Far East and the Mediterranean, Senator, I suggest the adoption of a program which will make our Navy the equal of that which Great Britain is building. Certainly America should not abandon its second-to-none ideal.

Assistant Secretary of War Johnson has the right idea. Before the New Hampshire American Legion this week he urged: "We must strengthen our insurance against the possibility of even a single." The Army must have more funds to achieve its authorized strength and to carry out needed motorization and mechanization programs.

Those Marines certainly know how to shoot. Lt. James G. Frazer topped a field of 1922 marksmen to win the national individual rifle championship at Camp Perry. Second was a reserve officer, Capt. James B. Webb, 39th Infantry, and third Gunner Stephen J. Zsiga, USMC. The three competitors made the same score, but Lieutenant Frazer won out because he made more bull's eyes.

There are ultra-conservatives and ultra-progressives in the Army, according to Major General George Simonds, commanding the 9th Corps area. To kill the impression that the Army is in politics I hasten to say the General was referring to the difference of viewpoint among his officers as to the methods to be employed in the application of modern weapons and means of transportation.

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews has returned from a vacation and resumed his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. With the Admiral now disposed toward selection reform, it looks as though the Navy may anticipate legislation which will end promotion injustice.

Football is king again. Lt. Gar Davison and Lt. Hank Hardwick, with eyes upon each other, are fashioning their teams for the November football classic. With the timber available it looks as though the battle will be as royal as any we have had in the past.

Although Congress failed to authorize the assignment of active officers of the Navy to the Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau of the Department of Commerce, naval brains are to be used in its organization and administration. Comdr. (Please turn to Page 23)



Will Test the New Division—General officers who will have charge of the test of the new Infantry division in Texas beginning this month: Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, commanding general, 8th Corps Area, (upper center), in general charge of the experiments; Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, (lower left), who will command the division; Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, (upper left), chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, (upper right), commanding the Service Echelon of the division; and Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., (lower right) commanding the Infantry troops.

Name Staff of Test Division

The selection of 40 regular army officers from the Eighth Corps Area to compose the staff of the proposed infantry division which will be tested at Ft. Sam Houston and Camp Bullis for two months beginning Sept. 15, was announced this week by Maj. Gen. James K. Parsons, commanding the Second Division and the post of Ft. Sam Houston who will command the test division.

Maj. Gen. H. J. Brees, commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area has been designated by the War Department to conduct the test and has delegated the actual conduct of the test to the Second Division.

Included on General Parson's staff for the experimental division are three brigadier generals of the Army.

Brig. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, the present commander of the Second Field Artillery Brigade, Second Division, Ft. Sam Houston, is serving as the Chief of Staff for the test division.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, jr., commander of the Third Infantry Brigade, Second Division, Ft. Sam Houston, will command the infantry of the test division.

Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commander of the First Cavalry Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Ft. Clark, Tex., will command the Service Echelon of the proposed division.

The first division will have a force of about 12,000 officers and men. War strength of the proposed division is 13,500 as compared with the present division at war strength of 22,000.

The staff list follows:

Headquarters Division—Division Commander, General J. K. Parsons, Ft. Sam Houston; Aide, Captain Bush, Inf. (Please turn to Page 24)

Admiral Andrews On Selection

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, declared this week that he felt that progress was being made toward solving of the Navy's promotion problem.

"I believe that we are progressing," he said, "The selection problem is a big subject, and we must move slowly. But I feel that we are getting some place, moving toward a more perfect system."

The Navigation Chief, returning Thursday from a month's vacation in Wyoming, discussed the personnel situation with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He declared that he considered that the Navy had "a pretty good promotion system now" but that probably a few things needed correcting. The Bureau, he added, was continuing with the study of the problem and is going over very carefully every suggested change submitted.

No changes in the Vinson bill, drafted by the Bureau for the Chairman of the House Naval Committee late in the last session of Congress, are now in view, Admiral Andrews said. Suggested personnel plans and modifications of the present system are constantly being received by the Bureau, however, he stated, and from these or from the Bureau's own research may come some new proposals prior to the next session of Congress, when it is expected that the Naval Committees of Congress will consider the selection problem. He promised to keep the Service informed of any progress made by the Bureau in regard to the matter.

"We are trying to get the consensus of opinion of officers as to selection," the Admiral said. "From the letters we have received and from other sources I con- (Please turn to Page 26)

4th Army Head Urges
'Middle Road' Policy

A middle road between the "ultra-conservatives" who belittle new weapons and methods of warfare and the "ultra-progressives" who claim that one or another new development will revolutionize war, was advocated by Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, at the critique following the Fourth Army maneuvers.

The Fourth Army Commander, reviewing the month of field exercises held by the troops under his command in four widely separated areas of the western half of the United States, termed the maneuvers "an unqualified success" at the final critique at Ft. Lewis, Wash., Aug. 28.

"Our maneuvers again brought forth the conflict of ideas between our ultra-conservative officers—chiefly we older officers—and those of the ultra-progressive school of thought," General Simonds said. "The former are slow to appreciate the great changes in tactical methods required to properly exploit the possibilities of the new developments in transportation and in weapons that our modern science is supplying. The possibilities of increased mobility due to the use of large numbers of motors, the present efficiency of air forces and the increased mobility, rates of fire and ranges of new weapons and the increased efficiency of riflemen armed with semi-automatic shoulder rifles must be taken full advantage of by all commanders.

"On the other hand neither any one of these new departures nor all of them together has entirely changed the nature of warfare. Infantry must still be able to march and the final victory will fall as in the past to well-coordinated teams of well-lead fighting men. The human element is still the decisive one and it has not changed greatly. The battlefield itself has changed far less than the ultra-progressives think but the preliminary maneuvers and the movement to the battlefield have changed much more than the ultra-conservatives will acknowledge. We must all devote our best efforts to study of the new means of warfare in order to appreciate changed factors at their true value.

"The true path is probably somewhere between the conservatives and the progressives who claim that this or that new development will dominate action in a new war."

General Simonds in his address stressed the valuable training afforded to Reserve officers by the maneuvers and the importance of interesting enlisted men in what is happening.

"The opportunity for officers of the Reserve Corps to participate in field exercises with actual troops was one of the advantages of the maneuvers that could not be overlooked," he said. "All commanders were urged to accept for attachment the maximum number of reserve officers for whom they could find worthwhile employment. Their response while not so generous initially was finally all that could be desired. I am sure that these officers received most valuable training and I have heard many reports attesting to the value to both (Please turn to Page 24)

American Press Predicts Victory for Fascists in Spanish War

While the attention of the world is focused on the Sino-Japanese undeclared war, the rebels in Spain under Gen. Francisco Franco have been steadily progressing toward an early termination of the Loyalist resistance. Santander has fallen, and the Rebels control the northwestern half of Spain. Newspaper editors are almost unanimous in the opinion that the eventual success of the Rebels is assured. They see as the only mitigating factors the questions of how much punishment the Loyalist army and civilian population can take and the possibility of an armistice declaration and the settlement of differences peaceably.

The Greenville, S. C., *News* says, "As the situation now stands, the insurgents appear to have the distinct advantage in the civil war and their eventual complete victory seems predictable. Yet it is not to be overlooked that they have been meeting the most determined resistance, and that the Loyalists are still well entrenched in that portion of Spain which generally sympathizes with their cause and where a defensive fight to the last ditch may be expected."

"Unless other nations can persuade the belligerents to agree to an armistice and settle their differences in an amicable way, Spain seems destined to suffer for months yet the destruction and horrors of a sanguinary civil war which has already taken a toll of hundreds of thousands of lives and wrought inconceivable havoc in the nation's economic life."

The Los Angeles, Calif., *Times* states tersely, "The capture of the last remaining Red-controlled fortress in the Basque territory, the City of Santander, consolidates the insurgent hold of the Biscay region and probably seals the fate of Madrid. General Franco can now use the men and equipment tied up in the Basque country to put more pressure on the capital. After that will come the still tougher job of bringing Catalonia into submission, unless Red morale cracks, as it may."

"Only a miracle can save the Loyalist cause now," declares the Houston, Tex., *Post*. "That no miracle will be forthcoming is assured by the fact that Russia is busy chopping off heads at home and Great Britain and France now have their hands full in the Orient."

"So a completely new technique of foreign aggression without war, whose potentialities in future international relations are not yet clearly understood, has proved remarkably successful in Spain."

"When the Loyalist government falls and General Franco is firmly entrenched in power, with a totalitarian State, patterned after the governments of Italy and Germany, behind him, Mussolini and Hitler may be expected to reap the rewards for their friendship."

"The only kind of warfare that seems successful in Spain is warfare by attrition." That is the conclusion drawn by the Troy, N. Y., *Record*, which continues saying, "Whenever General Franco wishes to merge his armies into one and attack any Loyalist stronghold, he seems able to make progress. And whenever he leaves unguarded any battle front the Loyalists advance. There is not enough difference in strength of the two establishments to make victory easy. The one way to get ahead is to wear out the other side, keeping the struggle from fizzling out by conducting new campaigns often enough to maintain morale."

"Franco senses this and continues slowly to battle his way down one coast and

then another, hoping eventually that attrition will weaken the enemy sufficiently to assure his success. He captured miles of Mediterranean seaboard a few months ago, he took Bilbao and the Eastern end of the Basque coast a little later. Now he wants the rest of the Basque country."

"Inasmuch as the rank and file of the people are not in the war and the professional armies are being egged on, aided and in a large measure directed from the outside, it would seem that the situation would continue until the war takes on wider connotations or attrition has destroyed the fighting spirit of both armies."

The Washington, D. C., *Post* comments, "With the Basque country in their possession, the insurgents now have control over the richest part of Spain's great mineral resources. Except for the great Ahmaden mercury mine, and the less important zinc, sulphur and coal deposits remaining in Loyalist hands, Franco now holds by far the most valuable part of the mineral wealth of the Iberian peninsula. The Basque country is loaded with iron and coal, in return for which Germany and Italy will gladly barter munitions. Moreover the loss of this territory finally deprives Barcelona of the normal source of raw materials for its industries."

"In other words, Franco's allies now have full access to the mineral wealth that was such a factor in prompting their intervention. And if their puppet can hold these resources, Italo-German interest in helping him further will probably be nominal. Stalemate, already so apparent at Madrid, is likely to be intensified by the submergence of the Basque country."

The Houston, Tex., *Chronicle* throws another interesting light on the struggle by pointing out, "That Europe expects the insurgents to win the war can be seen in the value put on money issued by the two governments in Spain. The insurgents' money is quoted at much nearer its nominal value than that of the Loyalists, although the latter is backed by a large store of gold which is in safe hands in France."

"Commentators now point out that the rebel navy that has been heretofore necessary to blockade the entrance to Santander harbor can now be transferred for use against Valencia on the Mediterranean." Says the Asheville, N. C., *Citizen*. "And by like token the rebel army that has been besieging Santander will now be added to the Franco forces storming Madrid. Altogether the full force of the Spanish Fascist war machine will be able to unite against the Barcelona-Valencia-Madrid coalition of radical parties without having to guard against the Basque nationalist movement in their rear."

"This should spell greatly added rebel strength although it may not necessarily guarantee a rebel victory."

The Richmond, Va., *Times-Dispatch* says, "The great 'rebel victory' in Northern Spain turns out to be a victory for Italian invaders sent to Spain by Mussolini. Just how many more thousands of Duce will ship to the Iberian Peninsula remains to be seen. If Catalonia does not capitulate to Franco and leave the government in the lurch, he will have to send a lot more, in order to crush the armies of Valencia. The fall of Santander was a blow, of course, and it will release many rebel troops to other sectors, but unless the Loyalists are crippled by the desertion of Catalonia, they have a great deal of fight left."

San Luis Obispo Maneuvers

An authoritative account of the first of the four field exercises of the Fourth Army held last month—the San Luis Obispo, Calif. concentration—is given in the address of Col. W. C. Potter, FA, USA, at the final critique following the maneuver.

Colonel Potter, who was Chief Umpire of this phase of the Fourth Army maneuvers, outlined the general problem of the concentration, the special situations faced by the opposing Blue and Brown forces, the day by day development of the battle and some criticism of errors noted. The text of his remarks at the final critique follow:

General Simonds, Commanding General of the Opposing Forces, distinguished guests and fellow officers. I wish briefly to mention a few preliminary points governing this very simple maneuver involving small forces—its development, preparation and purpose; then to give the main features of the operations.

The state of training and physical condition of troops and the terrain available were from the first important controlling factors in the type of field exercise to be conducted. In connection with units of the National Guard, the item of physical condition was of great importance, for, with the short time in camp prior to the maneuvers proper, men taken from offices and other normal civilian occupation cannot become hardened to unduly sustained physical effort. Moreover, the National Guard has a definite recruiting problem constantly to be considered and it would seem best to avoid excessive demands during the camp period. This was one of the reasons for the daily period of suspension of the exercises. As for the terrain, areas other than the one chosen between the National Guard Camp and the sea might have been suitable in most respects but they would have required more marching and movement. The immediate result of the terrain selected was to give the field exercise essentially the character of an engagement in a defile where maneuver room for flanking action of the forces as a whole was either non-existent or extremely limited. This tended to simplify the exercise

and direct attention to the tactical handling of troops—practice in the fundamental tactics and technique of the various arms involved rather than to major tactics and strategy. The employment of the combined arms, staff operation and command flow along from that basis.

Another vital point was to shape the initial situation and to suspend each day's maneuver at the proper time so as to permit the 40th Division gradually to build up its entire strength and to operate as a unit toward the end of the period in a logical situation resulting from the previous engagements. Consequently, that division, although actually at the National Guard Camp, was assumed to arrive there in increments according to an assumed movement from the south. To start the exercise in a natural manner, each force was given a jump-off line, beyond which no reconnaissance or movement was to be made until specified hours. The two forces were each given offensive and defensive missions in order to promote a variety and natural sequence of types of action during the three days.

While it was believed that this would probably result in certain situations, the instructions to the umpires stated that the exercises would be so umpired as to leave the maximum possible initiative to the Force Commanders and that the amount of control would be that necessary to attain the desired objectives without unreasonable situations developing and to keep the exercise within the unavoidable limits of available terrain, physical condition of the troops, safety precautions, organization and character of opposing forces, facilities of supply, bivouac areas available and other administrative restrictions.

Many artificial conditions inevitably exist in a peace time maneuver because of peace-time conditions. Among those that might be mentioned in this maneuver were the necessity of having the initial set-up and control such as to bring about contact within the maneuver area and the restrictions imposed covering the period of suspension each day. Aside from these, every endeavor was made to limit control to that required on the ground to supply the item of fire-power when units were in contact. This factor of supplying the danger element is the basic function of any umpire system. The system used, with which

you are all now familiar, requires considerable detailed preparation but is extremely simple and effective in operation.

It is probable that the officers who served with the Opposing Forces are not familiar with the initial situations governing the maneuvers. I will briefly state both situations before giving a short survey of the operations of the several days. The general situation stated that Blue had landed strong forces at Monterey, established a base at that point and were operating their main forces to the north toward San Francisco. Brown was concentrating forces in the Los Angeles-San Luis Obispo area. The organization of the Blue and Brown forces is similar, except that the strength of the Brown infantry units is about two-thirds that of the Blue. The road and railroad between San Luis Obispo and Atascadero have been effectively damaged and will not be available for use.

Special Situation For Brown Forces

The 40th Division, reinforced, is concentrating northwest of San Luis Obispo with the mission of protecting the rail facilities at that point and securing the oil shipping installations north of Morro Bay. On the evening of Aug. 8, the Commanding General, 40th Division, has established his command post at the National Guard Camp and the Division special units, less tank company, have arrived thereat. The 150th Infantry, with 1st Bn., 143rd FA, attached, is bivouaced for the night Aug. 8-9 east of San Luisito Creek. One company of that regiment is in the Los Osos Valley. The remainder of the 79th Brigade and 143rd FA will complete their concentration so as to be able to advance west from the National Guard Camp at 12:00 noon, Aug. 9. The remaining elements of the division will complete their concentration so as to be able to advance west from that camp at 7:00 A. M., Aug. 10.

On the same day, the Commanding General, 40th Division, is in possession of the following information of the enemy: A force consisting of a Cavalry regiment, with two batteries of light artillery, bivouaced late in the afternoon of that day in the vicinity of Cayucos. Blue Infantry with a considerable number of trucks has arrived at Atascadero, advancing from the north.

The following restrictions were placed on

the Brown forces initially: 40th Division Aviation will make no reconnaissance northwest of San Luisito Creek prior to 5:00 A. M., Aug. 9. No elements of the 150th Infantry, reinforced, will advance northwest of San Luisito Creek prior to 7:00 A. M., Aug. 9. Units specified are released for the field exercises at the times indicated.

Special Situation For Blue Forces

The 6th Brigade, reinforced by the 11th Cavalry and 2nd Bn., 76th FA, has moved south from Monterey, via the Salinas River Valley, with the mission of seizing the oil tanks four miles north of Morro Bay, securing important rail facilities at San Luis Obispo and preventing any possible hostile advance to the north. On the evening of Aug. 8, the elements of the 6th Brigade were disposed as follows: Cavalry and Artillery bivouaced for the night Aug. 8-9 north of Toro Creek; Brigade headquarters, infantry regiments motorized and the anti-aircraft regiment bivouaced on the night of Aug. 8-9 at Atascadero; 367th Observation Squadron is based at Paso Robles.

On the same evening, the Commanding General, 6th Brigade, was in possession of the following information of the enemy: Brown troop movements by rail and motor which have been reported north of Santa Barbara indicate that about a division with some heavy and anti-aircraft artillery attached was advancing on San Luis Obispo. Its concentration in the vicinity of the latter place cannot be completed prior to Aug. 10. Brown combat aviation has been reported in Los Angeles. A regiment of infantry and a battalion of light artillery was reported at the National Guard Camp on the afternoon of Aug. 8. The following restrictions were placed on the Blue forces initially: 367th Observation Squadron will make no reconnaissance south of Toro Creek prior to 5:00 A. M., Aug. 9. No Blue elements will advance south of the line of Toro Creek—Atascadero prior to 7:30 A. M., Aug. 9. With the exception of motor reconnaissance agencies, trucks will transport one regiment of infantry by motor from Atascadero to the vicinity of Morro Bay via the Atascadero-Morro Bay road, commencing at 8:45 A. M., Aug. 9; the remaining regiment to be trans-

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This Week

(Continued from First Page)

Richard S. Field, USN-Ret., was appointed as director of the Bureau last week, and he is to have as an assistant a reserve officer, Lt. Comdr. George K. Briggs. Mr. Roper knows the Navy. His son is one of its rising officers. Hence his anxiety to obtain assistants from the active list who will be equipped to make the Bureau the efficient organization he wants it to be.

Rear Adm. Purnell Frederick Harrington, 33 years young, has received at the hands of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, the degree of Bachelor of Science. This was in accordance with the Act of Congress from which other retired officers are benefiting. But our hearty congratulations go out especially to Admiral Harrington. May he live long to receive many more degrees.

As the official representative of the Army, Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster General, today attends Federal Day at the Great Lakes Exposition at Cleveland, Ohio. The Exposition crowd will see in the General an officer whose single effort has been to make the supply branch of the Army thoroughly competent to perform its function in our National Defense.

Eighteen cadets will graduate from the Coast Guard Academy on Sept. 20. The young men will be welcome additions to the Treasury Service.

Maj. Gen. Arthur W. Brown will soon retire for age on the same day his four-year term as Judge Advocate General will expire. Such a coincidence rarely occurs, and I mention it only that I may extend to General Brown my felicitations on duty well done and best wishes for a pleasant retired life.

Admiral Yarnell, at Shanghai, is on a hot spot. Disposition of incidents which arise are left to his judgment. But those who know this distinguished officer are satisfied he will discharge his responsible duties with full satisfaction not only to the authorities in Washington but to the American people generally.

Camp Perry Results

The Marines captured major honors in the National Rifle Matches concluded this week at Camp Perry, Ohio. Platoon Sgt. C. J. Anderson won first place in the President's Match, with eight other Marines placing in the first ten of the President's Hundred. Results of the principal service matches follow:

President's Match

1. Clarence J. Anderson, Platoon Sgt. USMC Tm.
2. Herman L. Poole, Pvt. USMC Tm.
3. Edward V. Seeser, Sgt. USMC Tm.
4. Claude N. Harris, Platoon Sgt. USMC Tm.
5. Valentino J. Kravitz, Corp. USMC Tm.
6. Walter L. Devine, Pfc. USMC Tm.
7. Vere F. Hamer, Minn. Civ. Tm.
8. Malcolm J. Holland, Pfc. USMC Tm.
9. Emmet O. Swanson, 1st Lt. USMC Tm.
10. Robert E. Schneeman, Sgt. USMC Tm.

Crowell Trophy Match

1. David S. McDougal, 1st Lt. USMC Tm.
2. Charles H. Vincent, Minn. Civ. Tm.
3. Dana Scarborough, Ohio Civ. Tm.
4. Herman L. Poole, Pvt. USMC Tm.
5. Waldo A. Phinney, Sgt. USMC Tm.
6. Virgil W. B. Jansen, RM 2C USMC Tm.
7. Frank F. Patterson, Kan. Civ. Tm.
8. Henry J. Adams, Jr., 1st Lt. USMC Tm. No. 1.
9. Walter S. Bakutis, Ensign USMC Tm.
10. Salvatore J. Bartlett, Corp. USMC Tm.

Marine Corps Cup Match

1. Arthur P. Minor, BMIC USMC Tm.
2. Roy E. Sourwine, Pvt. Kan. NG Tm.
3. Lawrence W. Parish, RMIC USMC Tm.
4. Walter S. Bakutis, Lt. (jg) USMC Tm.
5. George O. Wood, Mass. Civ. Tm.
6. Leo Dawson, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
7. Daniel S. Huntley, Pfc. Inf. Tm.
8. Salvatore J. Bartlett, Corp. USMC Tm.
9. Clifford W. Rawlings, Pfc. USMC Tm.
10. Valentine J. Kravitz, Corp. USMC Tm.

Leach Cup Match

1. Victor F. Brown, Corp. USMC Tm.
2. Charles R. Ellis, BMIC "L" USMC Tm.
3. Clarence J. Anderson, Platoon Sgt. USMC Tm.
4. Harold C. Lewis, Pvt. Inf. Tm.
5. Edward V. Seeser, Sgt. USMC Tm.
6. James Q. Allgood, BMIC USMC Tm.
7. Thomas R. Mitchell, Corp. USMC Tm.

10. Stephen J. Zeig, M. Gun. USMC Tm.
1. R. L. Nelson, Sgt. 104 Cav.
2. Oscar Duke, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
3. David C. Brant, Sgt. N. Y. NG Tm.
4. Daniel F. C. Reeves, 2 Lt. Tenn. NG Tm.
5. Joseph F. Hankins, Capt. USMC Res. Tm. No. 1.

Wimbledon Cup Match

1. Hansford H. Wagner, Corp. Inf. Tm.
2. Harold J. Williams, RM 2C USMC Tm.
3. Clarence L. Umberger, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
4. Edward Backell, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
5. Russell A. Banker, RM 1C USMC Tm.
6. Woodrow T. Williams, Pfc. USMC Tm.
7. Malcolm J. Holland, Pfc. USMC Tm.
8. Waldo A. Phinney, Sgt. USMC Tm.
9. John Blakley, Gy Sgt. USMC Tm.
10. Joe B. Sharp, Sgt. Inf. Tm.

Enlisted Men's Trophy Team Match

1. Marine Corps.
2. Coast Guard.
3. Infantry Rifle.

Regimental Challenge Team Match—U. S. Troops

1. Tenth Infantry Team—Charles H. Ward, Sgt., Co. H. (Team Captain); John L. Whisman, Cpl., Co. F. (Team Coach); 1. McKinley Howard, Sgt.; 2. Chester Risner, Sgt.; 3. Asbery Stidham, Sgt.; 4. Robert H. O'Bryan, Sgt.; 5. Fred M. Lawson, Sgt.; 6. Wilford W. Warren, Corp.; 7. Gideon Schriener, Sgt. (Alternate).
2. Sixth Infantry Team.

Herick Trophy Team Match

1. Infantry.
2. Cavalry.
3. Oklahoma National Guard (High NG Team).

The AEF Roumanian Team Match

1. Marine Corps Reserve No. 1.
2. Marine Corps Tm.
3. Coast Guard Tm.

1. New York National Guard (High NG Tm.).

DuPont Trophy All-Around Match

1. William A. Hancock, 2nd Lt. Calif. NG Tm.
2. Henry J. Adams, Jr., 1st Lt. USMC Tm. No. 1.

3. Robert E. Schneeman, Sgt. USMC Tm.
4. Paul Goulden, CBM USMC Tm.
5. Frank R. Loyd, Capt. Inf. Tm.
6. Marcus N. Cobb, BMIC USMC Tm.
7. Burr A. Evans, Sgt. NYNG Tm.

Orton Memorial Trophy Pistol Match

1. Charles Askins, Jr., USBP Tm.
2. Thomas H. Allen, Capt. Inf. Tm.
3. William J. Whaling, Maj. USMC Tm.
4. James Q. Allgood, CBM USMC Tm.
5. Clyde A. Burcham, Capt. Cav. Tm.
6. Harry W. Reeves, Corp. USMC Tm.

Scott Trophy Match

1. Marcus N. Cobb, BMIC USMC Tm.
2. Theodore J. Cool, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
3. Clarence V. Skogman, Sea IC USMC Tm.
4. Thomas Y. Wright, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
5. Herman L. Poole, Pvt. USMC Tm.
6. Victor Shantz, Sgt. Cav. Tm.
7. Earl C. Jones, BMIC USMC Tm.
8. Oscar Duke, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
9. Burney Burnett, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
10. George R. Brown, Sgt. Ala. NG Tm.

Coast Guard Trophy Match

1. V. Bernard Merrick, M. Sgt. Eng. Tm.
2. Sam E. Alden, Pfc. Eng. Tm.
3. Miles E. Harrington, F 2C USCG Tm.
4. Willie A. Strother, Corp. Inf. Tm.
5. Virgil W. B. Jansen, RM 2C USCG Tm.
6. Robert E. Schneeman, Sgt. USMC Tm.
7. Thomas J. Jones, M. Gun Sgt. USMC Tm.
8. W. William Davidson, Capt. USMC Tm.
9. Theodore J. Cool, Sgt. Inf. Tm.

Interstate and Interservice Revolver Team Match

1. U. S. Cavalry Team.
2. U. S. Infantry Pistol Team.

National Guard

1. Cal. National Guard Team.
2. New York National Guard Team.

45 Cal. Slow-Fire Pistol Match

1. Jacob J. Engbrecht, Los Angeles Police.
2. Walter S. Bakutis, Lt. (jg) USCG Tm.
4. William P. Richards, Maj. USMC Tm.
5. James R. Tucker, Gy Sgt. USMC Tm.
6. Dominick A. Dividio, Sgt. Eng. Tm.
7. Clyde A. Burcham, Capt. Cav. Tm.
10. James Q. Allgood, CBM USMC Tm.

Service Pistol Timed-Fire Match

1. Emmett E. Jones, Los Angeles Police.
2. Dale Frazier, Sgt. Inf. Tm.
3. Albert N. Moore, Corp. USMC Tm.
4. James E. Glatliv, 1st Lt. Inf. Tm.
5. Paul Goulden, CBM USMC Tm.
6. Stanley H. Hatch, CY USCG Tm.
9. Harry W. Reeves, Corp. USMC Tm.

45 Cal. Double Pistol Match

1. Earl C. Jones, BMIC; Paul Goulden, CBM USMC Tm.
2. James A. Tumlin, Corp.; Thomas A. Allen, Capt. Inf. Tm.
4. William P. Richards, Maj.; John E. Heath, Sgt. USMC Tm.

32 Slow-Fire Revolver or Automatic Pistol Match

1. Henry R. Jacobs, Cal. Hwy. Patrol Tm.
2. William P. Richards, Maj. USMC Tm.
3. Herbert T. Slater, Corp. Eng. Tm.
7. George A. Rehm, Capt. Cav. Tm.

45 Caliber Pistol Medalists' Match

1. William P. Richards, Major, USMC Tm.

3. Paul Goulden, CBM USCG Tm.
4. Marcus N. Cobb, BMIC USCG Tm.
5. William J. Whaling, Major, USMC Tm.

Coast Defense, AA Phases of War

Coast artillery, and particularly anti-aircraft problems of the Sino-Japanese undeclared war present an interesting study to those watching the struggle for control of Asia.

Japan, an island empire before the acquisition of Manchukuo, has long realized the importance of protecting her cities against air attack. Built as she is, on a volcanic island, her cities are for the most part of wood and other inflammable materials, tremendously subject to incineration by aircraft bombardment.

Available information tends to show that her equipment to combat attacking aircraft is for the most part of World War-time vintage. It is estimated that she has sent not more than fifteen batteries of anti-aircraft guns to the Shanghai front, comprising at most 75 guns and a like number of searchlights copied from the famous Sperry searchlight used in this country. The type of gun being used on the Shanghai front is largely a matter of conjecture. It is rumored, however, that Japan has attempted to duplicate the Oerlikon gun, manufactured in Switzerland, without success. In duplicating this gun the Japanese had little success, the pieces literally shaking themselves to pieces because of improper machination.

It is believed that Japan has for some time been building a gun of her own design, but details of construction and fire-control of this weapon are as vague as is most other information with respect to her military preparations.

So far, the Japanese Army has not been called upon to exhibit a military strength in the line of anti-aircraft rifles, due to the fact that her operations around Shanghai have for the most part been covered by the guns of the Japanese fleet anchored in the Whangpoo.

The anti-aircraft problem that is most important to Japan now is the repelling of a possible bombing attack on Nagasaki, Kobe or possibly Tokyo.

She has for some time been establishing an elaborate system of sound pick-up stations throughout the island with a view to forewarning the population of an impending raid. Her civilian population has been drilled in the use of gas masks and in the necessity of taking extraordinary precautions as to preparation for the extinguishing of fires and the avoidance of panic. Japan is not going to be caught asleep in the midst of air raids, for she has the example of her own success in China with respect to the vulnerability of civilian populations to air attack.

Japan has a somewhat unique system of providing equipment for her army. Cities often collect funds by popular subscription and with these monies anti-aircraft guns and other equipment are bought, to be presented to the government. Another note of super-abundant nationalism and the totalitarian state.

Her anti-aircraft guns are for the most part of small calibre and employ what we would consider obsolete fire-control methods. Notwithstanding what has been said as to Japan's latest attempts to modernize her aircraft defense arm, it must be realized that she has not evidenced a thorough-going modernization program. She has been hampered by the suspicion of other nations in her attempts to buy late type equipment, and has been forced to either accept discarded equipment or to resort to attempts to copy arms in use by other leading powers. It must be realized that Japan, for all that has been written concerning her abilities, has been handicapped by a lack of resources and a none too abundant supply of gold.

Whether or not she will be called upon to make use of her anti-aircraft weapons to defend her cities is a question that lies largely with the amount of aircraft that Russia may send to the aid of China. It is believed by observers, who have drawn the above conclusions, that the next angle to be injected into the muddle will be the action of the Soviet

in connection with the recently concluded Sino-Russian non-aggression pact.

In the comparison of anti-aircraft equipment, China is woefully lacking. The only available figures give China at most a few batteries of Italian made Breda and Fiat guns. The Breda guns are of comparatively large calibre, while the Fiat guns are for the most part small calibre and easily transported as they needs must be in the type warfare the Chinese are waging.

Military observers have also noted the gigantic coast defense plan of the Japanese, vulnerable as she is to attack from the sea, and faced with the necessity of providing long range coast artillery to protect her from landing forces and to afford protection for her ambitious navy.

Substantially bomb-proofed and well protected by anti-aircraft guns, these coast defenses dot the Japanese coast. The strictest secrecy prevails at these points, and foreigners are forbidden to approach within certain limits.

Barring the implication of another nation in the present situation, the Japanese coast defense weapons, with the exception of anti-aircraft, will play little part defensively or offensively. China has no navy and cannot attempt to reach the Japs "at home," and the lack of coast defense weapons on the part of the Chinese will preclude any necessity of the Japanese basing their vessels on the island. Japan hopes to establish a substantial, well protected naval base on the Chinese coast and will operate from there in her ambitious program for the annexation of sundry parts of China which she deems necessary for her domination of the Far-Eastern political situation.

Freddie J. Falgout Post RVA

Roy D. Hopgood, National Commander, Regular Veterans Association announced this week the chartering of the Freddie J. Falgout Post No. 159, R. V. A., at Venice, Calif., with Prince Bischoff, Commander, Frank J. Gray, sr., V. C., John Parent, Quartermaster, Raymond Wolfe, Sgt. at Arms, J. J. Mooney, Chaplain, and Edward A. Poulin, Adjutant. Twenty-nine members signed the application for charter and Post Headquarters were named at 149 West 90th St., Los Angeles, Calif., which is also California Department Headquarters for the R. V. A.

The post was named in honor of the first American Regular killed during the present Chino-Sino "peaceful invasion" in the Far East, permission having been received from the loved ones of Regular Falgout to thus do homage to a real regular whose sacrifice means just as much to his country as though he had died in the first line trenches.

Freddie J. Falgout Post No. 159 also went on record as protesting the miserly pension which the disabled Regulars, injured at the same time Regular Falgout was killed, will receive which ranges from but \$6.00 a month to \$45.00 for permanent disabilities.

New RCA Labor Director

The appointment of Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, as Director of Labor Relations for the Radio Corporation of America, has been confirmed by Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., Chairman of the Board of RCA.

General Harbord, in a statement issued Sept. 7 welcomed Mr. McGrady to RCA. Col. David Sarnoff, ORC, Radio's President radioed from London a statement praising the Corporation's new labor relations director.

Alaskan Communications Birthday

The Signal Corps of the United States Army on Aug. 24 observed the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Alaska Communication System, operated by the Army Signal Corps.

Perhaps no other agency of the Federal Government has played so prominent and important a part in the growth and development of Alaska as has the Alaska Communication System, formerly the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



General Simonds' Address

(Continued from First Page)

Regular Army and National Guard units of these attached officers.

"Our maneuvers were thus a real mobilization, on a minor scale of course, of all three components of the Army of the United States in our area, and all troop units' commanders are to be commended for their efforts to utilize these officers. I am sure that these efforts were well repaid by the services rendered by the reserve officers.

"One of the weaknesses of maneuvers has long been the lack of keen interest on the part of enlisted men due to their lack of knowledge of what is happening and why. In all of our concentrations I believe this fault was largely eliminated. Commanders differed in the methods they used but in most cases their methods were effective. As a result the enlisted men have shown an enthusiasm in entering into the spirit of the maneuvers and an ability to take it that reflects credit not only on themselves but on the leadership of the organization commanders."

Concluding, General Simonds said: "It is desired neither to emphasize the mistakes made nor to claim that none were made. The most encouraging thing about the maneuvers was the rapidity with which all ranks appreciated their mistakes and the promptness and effectiveness with which they were able to correct many of these mistakes as the exercises progressed. Those that weren't so corrected will be brought to the attention of the commanders concerned as opportunity arises.

"The Fourth Army Maneuvers are considered an unqualified success. Our experience illustrates the upward progress of the curve of efficiency in the training and readiness for war of all components of the Army of the United States. During these maneuvers the progress that has been apparent ever since our Field Army Maneuvers were instituted three years ago was manifest."

Name Division Staff

(Continued from First Page)

(ADC) Ft. Sam Houston.

General Staff—Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. L. J. McNair, Ft. Sam Houston; Asst. Chief of Staff, S. Mil. Intell (C-2), Lt. Col. C. B. Rucker, GSC, Ft. Sam Houston; Asst. C. of S., Plans and Training (G-3), Maj. G. H. Weems, GSC, Ft. Sam Houston; Asst. C. of S. Maj. Barker, M. E., CWS, Ft. Sam Houston; Asst. C. of S. Supply (G-4), Maj. T. M. Chambliss, GSC, Ft. Sam Houston.

Special Staffs: Infantry—Brig. Gen. C. F. Humphrey, jr., Ft. Sam Houston; Staff—Maj. G. A. Schlieker, Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Capt. H. R. Emery, Inf., Ft. Sam Houston; 1st Lt. T. M. Tarpley, jr. (ADC), Ft. Sam Houston; Field Artillery—Col. J. N. Greely, FA, Ft. Sam Houston; Signal—Maj. J. C. Platt, jr., SC, Ft. Sam Houston; Service Troops—Brig. Gen. K. A. Joyce, Ft. Clark, Tex.; Air Corps—Capt. Don W. Mayhue, AC, Brooks Field; Engineer—Col. R. C. Moore, CE, Ft. Logan.

Administrative Staff: Adjutant General—Capt. Irwin Alexander, Inf. (ADC), Ft. Sam Houston; Inspector General—Maj. C. A. Easterbrook, AGD, Ft. Sam Houston; Judge Advocate—Gen. Maj. P. S. Jones, JAGD, Ft. Sam Houston; Chaplain—Lt. Col. E. E. Swanson, Chap. C., Ft. Sam Houston.

Headquarters Service Troops: Troop Section: Commanding General—Brig. Gen. K. A. Joyce, Ft. Clark; Executive—Col. B. M. Bailey, FA, Ft. Sam Houston; Assistants—Lt. Col. J. C. F. Tillson, Cav., Ft. Clark, Maj. Wilson T. Bals, Cav., Ft. Brown, Capt. H. C. Mewshaw, Cav., Ft. Bliss, Capt. J. C. Crockett, Inf., Ft. Warren, Capt. C. S. Berrien (FA), QMC, Ft. Bliss; Quartermaster Section: Division QM—Maj. R. C. L. Graham, QMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Maj. E. A. Guillemet, QMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Maj. J. H. Barlein, QMC, Ft. Sam Houston, Maj. Carey E. Goodwyn, QMC, Austin, Tex.

Medical Section: Division Surgeon—

Col. J. E. Bastion, MC, Ft. Sam Houston; Assistant—Lt. Col. E. H. Brown, FC, Ft. Sam Houston.

Chemical Section: Chemical Officer—Capt. J. V. Lowe, CWS, Ft. Bliss.

Finance Section: Division Finance Officer—Maj. L. L. Gocker, FD, Ft. Sam Houston.

Ordnance Section: Division Ordnance Officer—Lt. Col. F. A. Englehart, OD, Ft. Sam Houston; Assistants—Capt. Urban Niblo, OD, Ft. Sam Houston; 1st Lt. Lawrence Bosworth, OD, Ft. Sam Houston.

Engineer Supply Section: 2nd Lt. Dean E. Swift, 2nd Engineers, Ft. Logan.

Signal Supply Section: Signal Supply Officer—Capt. R. C. Hildreth, SC, Ft. Sam Houston.

Defends U. S. Air Defense

The answer to America's air defense problem, Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, commander of the GHQ Air Force, declares, is to build up an effective force of bombers of sufficient range to attack any point on or near this continent which might be selected as a base.

Speaking before the Cleveland Women's Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association, Sept. 2, on "Air Defense," the GHQ Air Force chief stated:

"Defense against air attack is accomplished in two ways,—by meeting the enemy in the air and fighting him off, and by preventing him from taking to the air at all. One method employs pursuit airplanes and anti-aircraft guns to defend predetermined vital points; and the other sends bombers against enemy bases or aircraft carriers there to destroy enemy airplanes, gasoline, bombs or other vital supplies. Success in such bombing attacks protects all possible vital points in our territory. Each nation employs both pursuit and bombardment airplanes in proportions suitable to its own peculiar situation, for defense against air attack.

"In this country our Air Defense policy is affected by two essential factors: First, our neighbors to the north and to the south are friends from whom we need have no fear of air attack; and second, serious damage cannot be done to us by airplanes attacking from bases across the Atlantic or the Pacific. Hence, it will be seen that an air attack on a large scale can only be delivered by an enemy who has succeeded in establishing air bases on or nearby this continent, or on aircraft carriers.

"Fortunately, the establishment of such bases is a task which cannot be completed overnight; therefore, it is not reasonable to suppose that it could be accomplished without our knowledge.

"And therein lies the solution to our air defense problem. The answer is clear: In addition to a necessary force of pursuit, build up an effective force of bombers of sufficient range to attack any point on or near this continent which might be selected as a base by an enemy. Airplanes having the range and load characteristics required for an air defense of this type have been built. The large 4-engined bomber popularly termed as the Flying Fortress, is such an airplane. The sooner we can acquire an effective number of bombers of this type, the sooner will the GHQ Air Force be capable of protecting the nation against the dangers of a modern air attack.

If such a force is provided, we will have not only an effective antidote for any enemy air fleet, but, because of the destructive power of bombardment aviation against all types of objectives, land or sea, the GHQ Air Force will constitute a powerful weapon for denying to the enemy the establishment of any sort of foothold on this continent. It should be remembered however, that our air security depends upon the peacetime existence of an effective force of airplanes of the selected type; manned by trained personnel; armed with modern equipment; and strategically located for the task in hand. Such must be the aim of the GHQ Air Force, your weapon of Air Defense."

QMC School Opens

Forty-one officers of the Regular Army and one officer of the Philippine Army began the course of instruction at The Quartermaster School, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1.

Opening exercises, at which the Commandant, Col. Francis H. Pope, QMC, was the only speaker, were held in Clayton Hall, Schuylkill Arsenal, after which the members of the new class and their families were received by the officers and ladies of the staff and faculty. Following the reception, a buffet luncheon was served in the officers' recreation room.

The new students are:

Capt. Russell C. Akins (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Earl W. Aldrup, QMC.
Capt. Wallace M. Allison, QMC.
Maj. Edwin T. Bowden (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Andral Bratton, QMC.
Maj. Brisbane H. Brown, QMC.
2nd Lt. F. V. Cardenas, Phil. Army.
Maj. Henry B. Dawson (FA), QMC.
Capt. George DeGraaf, QMC.
1st Lt. Albert E. Dennis, QMC.
Capt. Alexander A. Dobak, QMC.
Maj. Crosby N. Elliott, QMC.
Maj. Lloyd M. Garner, QMC.
Maj. Gennad A. Greaves, QMC.
Maj. Earl N. Hackney, QMC.
Maj. George A. Horkan, QMC.
Maj. Charles R. Jones (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Paul Kellam (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Frederick H. Koerbel, QMC.
Capt. Carter M. Kolb (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Charles Q. Lifsey (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Otto M. Low, QMC.
Capt. John B. Luscombe, QMC.
Capt. Royal A. Machle (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Earl T. McCullough, QMC.
Capt. James B. McDavid (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Thomas J. McDonald (Inf.), QMC.
Maj. Albert E. McIntosh (Cav.), QMC.
Capt. Robert J. Moulton, QMC.
Capt. Joseph C. Odell (Inf.), QMC.
2nd Lt. Wm. R. Patterson (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Crowell E. Pense (FA), QMC.
Maj. Sterling C. Robertson (Inf.), QMC.
1st Lt. Aubrey E. Strode, jr. (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Fred C. Thomas, QMC.
Capt. Richard B. Thornton, QMC.
Maj. Henry E. Tisdale (FA), QMC.
Maj. Edwin S. Van Deusen, QMC.
Capt. Walter T. Wilsey, QMC.
Capt. Lloyd R. Wolfe, QMC.
Maj. Alfred T. Wright (Inf.), QMC.
Capt. Michael H. Zwicker, QMC.

Army Relief Program

With Regular Army widows and orphans as its beneficiaries, the annual Army Relief Day program of colorful military events will be presented at Governors Island, Sept. 25, it was announced at headquarters of Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, Commanding General of the Second Corps Area.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring head the list of notable persons high in official and social life of the nation and city who have sponsored the Army Relief benefits held each year at the picturesque garrison off the Battery. Army wives serve as officers of the Army Relief Society without pay.

Distress of Army widows and orphans at the close of the Spanish American War moved a group of public-spirited women in New York and elsewhere to found the Society. A meeting for the purpose was held in the Fall of 1898 and the follow-

ing year the organization was incorporated.

Not one cent is ever paid for rent, administrative expenses, or salaries from the funds of the Society. Every penny raised goes directly to needy dependents of deceased Regular Army soldiers and officers. The principal fund-raising activity of the local chapter is the annual Governors Island benefit program, being held this year Sept. 25.

Main purposes of the Army Relief Society are to provide assistance in cases of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of Regular Army men, to aid in securing employment for them, to solicit and create scholarships, and to supervise educational opportunities for orphan children.

Plane Increase to be Asked

In line with the Navy's announced policy of increasing the air combat strength of the Navy to 2,000 planes, Navy Department officials disclosed last week that Congress will be asked to appropriate funds for the construction of 300 planes in the coming fiscal year. The 2,000 plane limit has been set as in keeping with the expansion of the surface strength of the Navy to treaty strength by 1942.

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, disclosed last week that funds were now on hand for some 800 new planes and that 1000 planes are in active service.

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THE U. S. NAVY

8

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy Selection

(Continued from First Page)

clude that the Service quite generally favors the Vinson bill. It has had a quite favorable reaction among officers who believe in selection, and I consider that the great majority of officers do see that selection is necessary."

Admiral Andrews said that he doubted that the next session of Congress would seriously consider the question of raising the level of Service pay, despite the fact that he believed an increase was amply justified. He revealed that he had again recommended in favor of a pay increase in his annual report to the Secretary, but added that he doubted that the time was yet ripe for pressing for a new pay bill.

Reminded that in the report of the Navy Department on the pay bill introduced in the last session by Representative Byron N. Scott, D. of Calif., Secretary Swanson had informed the House Naval Affairs Committee that the Department intended to make a study of the entire officer and enlisted pay situation, Admiral Andrews said that such a study would undoubtedly be undertaken in the future, but that there were no plans for it at present.

Admiral Hits USNA Critics

Replying to critics of the Naval Academy, who have contended that the course of instruction is too narrow and lacking in cultural training, Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, Superintendent of the school, staunchly defends the military system of education in effect at Annapolis as carrying out the purposes for which established.

In a statement delivered before the Naval Academy Board of Visitors last Spring and released this week with the publication of the Board's report to the President, Admiral Sellers challenged views expressed by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University and others in favor of liberalizing the Academy's curriculum.

"Speaking from an experience of 47 years which includes the 4 years' course at the Naval Academy, service afloat in two wars, service in various minor campaigns, and service as commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet," the Superintendent declared, "I can say without hesitation that in my opinion success or failure in battle with the fleet is in no way dependent upon a knowledge of biology, geology, ethics, social science, the literature of the foreign languages or the fine arts."

Dr. Angell served as president of the 1931 Board of Visitors and the report that year criticized the Academy for failing to teach any of these subjects. During the past year, the Yale educator publicly upheld a sharp attack upon the Annapolis school by a graduate.

Pointing out that the Naval Academy curriculum was extensively revised five years ago, at which time "certain so-called cultural subjects were introduced at the expense of those pertaining to the naval profession," Admiral Sellers revealed that a board had been named to reconsider the curriculum and had recently submitted its report. This report is still under study at the Navy Department, it was said this week.

Admiral Sellers' remarks follow, in part:

It is believed that no more fallacious doctrine was ever preached than that frequently advanced in which military education and training are represented as destroying individuality, independence, and self-reliance. No better argument can be advanced than to point to the large number of the world's most noteworthy accomplishments which have been the labor of men who have received their training in military schools. The building of the Panama Canal is a striking example. The directing force behind this unprecedented undertaking was trained in the strictest school of them all—West Point—as were also many of the men, who, though under the directing hand, themselves performed works, which, if classed as a separate enterprise, would stand out as masterpieces of the engineers' science. The military system of education, whether applied to our civil institutions of learning, or

to West Point or Annapolis, is calculated to develop self-reliance, a manly and independent nature, personal neatness, etiquette, polished and refined manners, a wholesome respect for law and order, and the highest type of American citizenship—never encouraging war but ever ready if need be to defend home and country.

Doubtless some of you gentlemen saw and read an article published last October in the Forum written by one James Oliver Brown, a graduate of the Naval Academy in 1933, and entitled, "Annapolis, the stronghold of mediocrity." As Mr. Brown resigned immediately after graduation and, therefore, never had any practical experience in the fleet, the Superintendent found it difficult to discuss the article on any common ground; however, an answer to it was sent to the Forum which was published with important parts deleted, but which was published in full in the New York Times. The subject would not be brought up at this time or even referred to were it not for the fact that Dr. James Rowland Angell, the president of Yale University, wrote a letter to the Forum which was published in part and in which he expressed the opinion that Mr. Brown had not seriously exaggerated conditions at Annapolis.

The unquestioned high standing of Dr. Angell in the educational world requires no comment and is in no way disputed by me but I do make bold enough to question his views as to the education and training required to equip a naval officer for service in the United States Fleet.

The ability of naval officers to act as teachers or instructors is sometimes questioned by those who through lack of knowledge of experience quite naturally compare them with the ordinary civilian professor. The principal factor that differentiates the naval officer from the professor is the fact that the former is trained to assume the responsibility to see that the student actually learns the subject.

Awards for Gunnery Excellence

Although there was no general competition for Gunnery Trophies during the gunnery year ending June 30, 1937, certain outstanding performances in gunnery exercises were recognized by award of prize money (to enlisted men only) and, in short range battle practice, letters of commendation to officers commanding individual turrets or batteries making the highest scores for their type.

The prizes and letters mentioned above were awarded as shown in the following list, which also indicates the award of certain trophies for gunnery excellence which are presented by various patriotic societies.

BATTLESHIPS

West Virginia—First Prize (Main Battery Fire Control), Capt. W. R. Furlong, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. S. B. Brewer, Gunnery Officer.

Mississippi—Second Prize (Main Battery Fire Control), Capt. W. P. Gaddis, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. L. Doughty, Jr., Gunnery Officer.

New Mexico—First Prize (Secondary Battery Fire Control), Capt. F. J. Fletcher, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. A. G. Shepard, Gunnery Officer; Lt. Comdr. D. L. Madeira, Secondary Battery Control Officer.

New York—Second Prize (Secondary Battery Fire Control), Capt. L. F. Welch, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. G. F. Martin, Gunnery Officer; Lt. Comdr. B. F. Jenkins, Secondary Battery Control Officer.

Mississippi—Second Prize (Anti-aircraft Battery), Capt. W. P. Gaddis, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. L. Doughty, Jr., Gunnery Officer; Lt. (jg) D. D. Scott, A. A. Control Officer.

New Mexico—Second Prize (Anti-aircraft Battery), Capt. F. J. Fletcher, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. A. G. Shepard, Gunnery Officer; Lt. A. Hede, A. A. Control Officer.

Colorado—Second Prize (Secondary Battery Fire Control), Capt. W. L. Friedell, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. J. K. Davis, Gunnery Officer; Lt. M. M. Bradley, Secondary Battery Control Officer.

West Virginia—Second Prize (Secondary Battery Fire Control), Capt. W. R. Furlong, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. S. B. Brewer, Gunnery Officer; Lt. W. M. Haynsworth, Secondary Battery Control Officer.

AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Ranger—First Prize (Anti-aircraft Battery Control), Capt. P. N. L. Bellinger, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. T. J. O'Brien, Gunnery Officer.

Lexington—Third Prize (Anti-aircraft Battery Control), Capt. A. W. Fitch, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. K. M. Hoeft, Gunnery Officer; Lt. W. G. Eaton, A. A. Defense Officer.

HEAVY CRUISERS

Main Battery Ship and Fire Control Navy "E" and First Class Prize—New Orleans, Capt. J. B. Earle, Commanding; Lt.

Comdr. E. H. Krueger, Gunnery Officer; Pensacola, Capt. G. H. Bowdley, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. E. G. Fullinwider, Gunnery Officer.

Second Class Prize—Astoria, Capt. C. M. Austin and Capt. C. C. Gill, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. D. M. McGuri, Gunnery Officer.

Third Class Prize—Northampton, Capt. T. A. Symington, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. E. H. Bryant, Gunnery Officer. Minneapolis, Capt. C. H. J. Keppler, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. J. E. Hamilton and Lt. Comdr. J. U. Lademan, Jr., Gunnery Officers. Chicago, Capt. H. B. Riehe, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. S. D. Jupp, Gunnery Officer.

A. A. FIRE CONTROL

Navy "E" and First Class Prize—New Orleans, Capt. J. B. Earle, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. E. H. Krueger, Gunnery Officer; Lt. Comdr. R. K. Davis, A. A. Control Officer. Augusta, Capt. Felix Gyax, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. H. C. Fitz, Gunnery Officer; Lt. F. R. Stickey, A. A. Control Officer. Astoria, Capt. C. M. Austin, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. D. M. McGuri, Gunnery Officer; Lt. C. D. Reynolds, A. A. Control Officer.

Second Class Prize—Tuscaloosa, Capt. I. H. Mayfield, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. R. H. Roberts, Gunnery Officer; Lt. C. S. Weeks, A. A. Control Officer. San Francisco, Capt. W. L. Beck, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. J. F. Crowe, Jr., Gunnery Officer; Lt. G. E. Griggs, A. A. Control Officer.

Third Class Prize—Indianapolis, Capt. H. K. Hewitt, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. J. J. Patterson, Gunnery Officer; Lt. H. B. Heneberger, A. A. Control Officer. Houston, Capt. G. E. Baker, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. R. E. Keating, Gunnery Officer; Lt. (jg) F. M. Peters, A. A. Control Officer.

LIGHT CRUISERS

Main Battery Ship and Fire Control Third Class Prize—Concord, Capt. W. A. Lee, Jr., Commanding; Lt. Comdr. D. A. Spencer, Gunnery Officer. Detroit, Capt. S. A. Clement, Commanding; Lt. B. G. Lake, Gunnery Officer. Marblehead, Comdr. W. R. Carter, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. H. J. Wright, Gunnery Officer. Richmond, Capt. S. F. Helm, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. C. L. Nichols, Gunnery Officer.

A. A. FIRE CONTROL

Third Class Prize—Marblehead, Comdr. W. R. Carter, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. H. J. Wright, Gunnery Officer; Lt. W. A. Cockell, A. A. Control Officer.

Torpedo Control Party and Torpedo Crew Navy "E" and First Class Prize—Memphis, Capt. J. L. Kauffman, Commanding; Lt. Comdr. D. W. Loomis, Gunnery Officer; Lt. (jg) E. M. Day, Torpedo Officer.

DESTROYERS

(Combined Long Range Battle Practice and Night Battle Practice, Ship and Fire Control) Worden, First Prize, Lt. Comdr. H. B. Broadfoot, CO; Lt. J. C. Daniel, GO.

Hovey, First Prize, Lt. Comdr. E. E. Duvall, CO; Lt. (jg) R. R. Conner, GO.

Wasmuth, First Prize, Lt. Comdr. B. O. Harper, CO, Lt. Comdr. A. P. Sprague, Jr., CO; Ens. P. F. Bedell, GO.

Hull, Second Prize, Comdr. N. M. Pigman, CO, Lt. W. E. Hank, GO.

Stewart, Second Prize, Lt. Comdr. J. B. Mallard, CO, Lt. (jg) J. B. Gragg, GO, Ens. S. L. Erwin, GO.

Parrott, Second Prize, Lt. Comdr. L. R. McDowell, CO; Lt. (jg) R. R. Ross, GO.

Edsall, Second Prize, Lt. Comdr. C. A. Baker, CO; Lt. (jg) E. B. Grantham, Jr., GO.

Peary, Second Prize, Lt. Comdr. E. H. Jones, CO; Lt. (jg) N. E. Warman, GO.

Broome, Second Prize, Lt. Comdr. H. E. Thornhill, CO; Lt. (jg) H. Myers, GO.

Dewey, Third Prize, Comdr. J. H. Carson, CO; Lt. W. H. Standley, Jr., GO.

Pillsbury, Third Prize, Lt. Comdr. F. E. Vessel, Jr., CO; Lt. (jg) B. P. Field, Jr., GO.

Long, Third Prize, Lt. Comdr. E. E. Stone, CO; Lt. (jg) J. J. Shaffer, 3rd, GO.

Tracy, Third Prize, Lt. Comdr. R. B. Critchton, CO; Lt. (jg) M. F. Pavlic, GO.

SUBMARINES

Letters of Commendation Comsubase Pearl Harbor, T. H. (Torpedo Overhaul and Repair Crew), Capt. R. S. Culp,

CO; Lt. Comdr. F. M. O'Leary, TO. 8-45 (Torpedo performance), Lt. F. W. Fenno, CO; Lt. (jg) C. L. Bennett, TO.

Cuttlefish (Torpedo performance), First Prize, Lt. Comdr. C. W. Styer, CO; Lt. L. E. Gunther, TO.

8-45 (Torpedo Practices), First Prize, Lt. F. W. Fenno, CO; Lt. (jg) C. L. Bennett, TO.

Cuttlefish (Torpedo Practices), First Prize, Lt. Comdr. C. W. Styer, CO; Lt. L. E. Gunther, TO.

8-42 (Torpedo Practices), Second Prize, Lt. T. G. Reamy, CO; Lt. (jg) C. C. Kirkpatrick, TO.

8-38 (Torpedo Practices), Second Prize, Lt. F. B. Warder, CO; Lt. (jg) W. B. Perkins, TO.

AIRCRAFT PRIZES

For Elementary Individual Machine Gun Target Practice 1936-37

Single-seater—1st, VF9-M, Maj. F. O. Rogers, CO; Capt. H. R. Lee, GO, 2nd, VF5-B, Lt. Comdr. W. W. Smith, CO; Lt. F. Turner, GO, 3rd, VF1-B, Lt. Comdr. G. A. Seitz, CO; Lt. J. H. Griffin, GO.

Two-seater—1st, V81-B, Lt. Comdr. V. F. Grant, CO; Lt. (jg) M. A. Nation, GO, 2nd, V85-B, Lt. Comdr. W. B. Bockius, CO; Lt. W. G. Michelet, GO, 3rd, VB-4, Maj. V. M. Gaymon, CO; 1st Lt. A. D. Abel, GO, 1st Lt. J. G. Ennis, GO.

Patrol-Torpedo—1st, VPI-F, Lt. Comdr. F. L. Baker, CO; Lt. (jg) G. N. Butterfield, GO, 2nd, VP5-F, Lt. D. F. Smith, CO; Lt. (jg) R. R. Johnson, GO, 3rd, VP3-F, Lt. Comdr. F. C. Dickey, CO; Lt. H. T. Dietrich, GO.

SRBP AWARDS

Following named officers received letters of commendation for highest type scores in Short Range Battle Practice; or for obtaining 95% or more, of the highest scores:

California, Capt. J. D. Waller, USMC, 7th Division Officer, High 57/51.

Texas, Lt. W. R. Shaw, 1st Turret Officer, High 147/45 Twin.

Mississippi, Lt. (jg) T. H. Morton, 1st Turret Officer, High 147/50.

Colorado, Lt. (jg) A. P. Stewart, 2nd Turret Officer, High 167/45.

Pennsylvania, Lt. (jg) T. R. Vogeley, 2nd Turret Officer, High 147/45 Triple.

West Virginia, Lt. (jg) T. H. Ward, 4th Division Officer, 57/51 (95% of High).

Saratoga, Ens. W. W. Armstrong, 2nd Turret Officer, 87/55 (95% of High).

Lexington, Ens. W. W. Boyd, 2nd Turret Officer, 87/55 (95% of High).

Idaho, Lt. (jg) C. H. Smith, 4th Turret Officer, 147/50 (95% of High).

Salt Lake City, Lt. (jg) C. K. Duncan, 4th Turret Officer, High 87 Twin.

Milwaukee, Lt. (jg) D. Kiefer, 3rd Division Officer, High 37 Battery.

Augusta, Lt. (jg) A. W. Lentz, 2nd Turret Officer, High 87 Triple.

Richmond, Lt. (jg) W. W. Vanous, 2nd Division Officer, High 67 Battery.

(Continued on next Page)

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Marine Water Tube Boilers & Superheaters

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Awards for Gunnery Excellence

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Augusta, Lt. (Jg) H. M. Coleman, 4th Division Officer, High 5" Battery.

TROPHY AWARDS

D. A. R. Trophy

Following ships awarded Daughters of the American Revolution Trophy for excellence in Anti-aircraft Gunnery.

USS Mississippi, Commanding Officer, Capt. W. P. Gaddis; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Cdr. L. Dougherty, Jr.; A. A. Control Officer, Lt. (Jg) D. D. Scott.

USS Ranger, Commanding Officer, Capt. P. N. L. Bellinger; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Cdr. T. J. O'Brien; A. A. Control Officer, Lt. Cdr. T. J. O'Brien.

USS New Orleans, Commanding Officer, Capt. J. B. Earle; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Cdr. E. H. Kreuger; A. A. Control Officer, Lt. Cdr. R. K. Davis.

USS Marblehead, Commanding Officer, Comdr. W. R. Carter; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Cdr. H. J. Wright; A. A. Control Officer, Lt. W. A. Cockerill.

Sterrett Battleship Fund

Each of the following units was awarded a share of the Marjorie Sterrett Battleship Fund:

No. 1 Turret, USS Texas, Turret Officer, Lt. W. R. Shaw.

4" Battery, USS Aaron Ward, Gunnery Officer, Lt. (Jg) J. B. Colwell.

USS S-45 (Torpedo excellence), Torpedo Officer, Lt. (Jg) C. L. Bennett.

Spokane Cup

The Spokane Cup, presented by the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Washington, to the battleship making the highest merit with turret guns at Short Range Battle Practice was awarded to the USS West Virginia, Commanding Officer, Capt. W. R. Furlong; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Comdr. S. B. Brewer.

American Defense Society

The American Defense Society Cup awarded for the highest merit at Short Range Battle Practice was awarded to the USS West Virginia, Commanding Officer, Capt. W. R. Furlong; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Cdr. S. B. Brewer.

Knox Gun Pointer

Knox Gun Pointer medals awarded, to the set of gun pointers making the highest merit at Short Range Battle Practice, were awarded to G. A. Smith, sea/ie and H. V. Haner, sea/ie of Gun No. 1 USS Bittern. Commanding Officer, Lt. C. O. Glisson; Gunnery Officer, Lt. C. O. Glisson.

Navy League Medal

Admiral Trenchard Section of the Navy League Medals, awarded to each of the set of turret pointers making the highest merit at Short Range Battle Practice, were awarded to A. H. McCarthy, sea/ie, J. E. Barnes, Cox, and D. H. Ballard, Cox, of Turret No. 1, USS Texas, Commanding Officer, Capt. S. A. Taffinder; Gunnery Officer, Lt. Comdr. P. M. Thornton; No. 1 Turret Officer, Lt. W. B. Shaw.

Rules On Evacuation

Acting Controller General Elliott ruled this week that wives and children of Marines and Army and Navy men in Shanghai may be evacuated at Government expense.

The ruling, given the Navy Department, however, added that the Government should not pay for the returning of wives and children after hostilities have ceased.

Asst. Sec. Edison's Tour

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has returned to Washington after nearly a month of inspection of the Navy's shore establishments on the West Coast.

Enroute to the Coast, he stopped off at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago, where he was much impressed by the Navy's method of training its personnel. Secretary Edison, in a letter to the commanding officer of the station said: "Looking back on my inspection of your command yesterday, if any one feature stands out above the others it was the orderliness and precision of the 'Bag Inspection' of the Recruit Battalion. All phases of my inspection at the training station revealed unquestioned evidence of a high state of discipline and morale. Please extend my compliments and congratulations."

From Chicago, Secretary Edison travelled to Seattle, Wash., headquarters of the 13th Naval District, and made tours of inspection of the Navy Yard at Puget Sound, the Naval Ammunition Depot, the Naval Air Station, the Naval Torpedo Station and the Naval Radio Station at Keyport, Wash.

Arriving in San Francisco on Aug. 9, he inspected the Navy Yard and Ammunition Depot at Mare Island, the Naval

Reserve Aviation Base at Oakland, Calif., and the Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, USMC. He embarked on the USS California on Aug. 11, enroute to San Pedro to observe fleet tactics of the United States Fleet, returning to San Pedro on Aug. 14 to inspect units of the fleet at anchor there.

Secretary Edison, on board the destroyer Mahan, arrived in San Diego on Aug. 17, and inspected activities of the 11th Naval District, stopping at the Naval Operating Base, the North Island Air Base, the Naval Training Station, the Marine Barracks and the Destroyer Base.

While in San Diego, Secretary Edison was given a luncheon at the Casa del Rey Moro, at which he made a short speech on the Navy and its purposes.

Five hundred vessels in full commission, with 122,000 officers and men in active service, will be the scope of the Navy's operating force next year, and to support this force the Navy must have adequate shore bases, said the Secretary.

Stressing the interdependence of the Navy's sea forces and its shore establishments, he declared that he was greatly interested in the shore bases on the Coast, and that the purpose of his visit was to acquaint himself with them.

He said, "I am very much impressed by the splendid natural suitability at San Diego for the Navy's light forces, and the Navy's air arm is most fortunate in being able to base here." He was, he said, very much impressed by the high state of efficiency existing in every division of the fleet, and that "the excellent training and high morale of the personnel of the fleet warrants the support of all the citizens in the United States."

"The Navy's building program ashore and afloat shows an orderly building plan," was his comment on the impressions that he had gathered during his tour.

"The Navy, web foot and turkey foot, is glad to have you here," said Rear Adm. Sinclair Gannon, commandant of the 11th Naval District in welcoming the Secretary.

Returning to Oakland, Secretary Edison continued his inspection of the San Francisco area, and upon conclusion of his tour left San Francisco on Aug. 19, to return to Washington.

Navy Evacuates Dependents

The Navy Department has announced that Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet has decided to evacuate at the earliest practicable date all dependents of naval and marine personnel in China. He has informed officers and men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps that their dependents will be evacuated to Manila from whence those so desiring will be transferred to the United States as rapidly as transportation becomes available.

Ships to be employed for this duty will be the Canopus, tender, the Chaumont, transport, now enroute from Pearl Harbor, and due in Shanghai, Sept. 21, the Sacramento, gunboat, now at Shanghai, the Henderson, transport, now enroute to the Asiatic Station on regularly scheduled cruise—due in Shanghai, middle of October, and the Gold Star, transport-cargo vessel, now enroute to Kobe with dependents of naval personnel from China.

Navy Promotions

The following named officers became due for promotion on Sept. 1, 1937:

Comdr. Charles E. Reordan.
Lt. Comdr. Owen E. Grimm (addl. No.)
Einar R. Johnson, Pal L. Meadows, Thomas B. Inglis, Earl E. Stone.

Lts. Carl F. Espe, James P. Clay, Edward C. Metcalfe, John H. Leppert, Francis M. Adams, George E. Nold.

Lts. (Jg) Howard G. Corey, Alfred E. Grove, Lance E. Massey, Eugene T. Sanda, James W. Davis, Donald J. Sars, Lt. Comdr. James D. Boyle, Supply Corps.

These promotions are incident to the retirement on Sept. 1 of:

Capt. Ernest Friedrich Comdr. F. H. Luckel, Comdr. J. C. Thom, Comdr. R. S. Field and Lt. Comdr. C. H. Rocky.



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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1937

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds."—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BECAUSE THEY ARE INSTRUMENTS of national policy, the Army and the Navy are vitally interested in the course the Administration is pursuing in connection with the war in China and the sinking of merchantmen in the Mediterranean. The Navy was created primarily for the purpose of protecting our territory and our commerce. Commerce, it understood, as comprehending all legitimate business activities in which Americans living abroad were engaged, and in innumerable instances it accorded protection to them and their interests. It was our nascent Navy that put an end to the piratical attacks upon American shipping on the Barbary Coast. It was to stop the search and seizure of our ships that we engaged in war in 1812. It was the unbridled license of German submarines that played a dominant part in our determination to enter the World War. When the President was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the General Board advanced as the reasons for a Navy second to none: "Support of the national policies and commerce," protection of "the Continental and overseas possessions of the United States." President Coolidge thus expressed the responsibility of the United States: "The persons and property of the citizen are part of the general domain of the nation, even when abroad." President Roosevelt repeatedly has said that the Navy was intended to protect our commerce as well as our other vital interests. In furtherance of this design, he has somewhat increased the Army and strengthened the Navy and sought to provide us with that Sea Power which will mean security for our rights and protection for our trade and our territories. The world got the impression from a statement to the press by the President that the United States intended to abandon its traditional attitude, deprive Americans remaining in China of the protection of the Flag, and place upon our shipping passing through the Mediterranean responsibility for failure to keep away from the submarine danger zone. Secretary Hull has corrected this misapprehension. Our Navy and Marines and troops will safeguard our citizens who are forced to remain at their posts in China. Our Navy will extend such protection as is possible to merchantmen in the Mediterranean. This does not mean we contemplate entering the war either in China or Europe, but it does mean that we will not permit our life and property to be destroyed promiscuously without emphatic protest from our country. Moreover, we will not recognize the "pacific" blockade which Japan has established along the Chinese coast, and we will sharply deprecate the sinking of neutral merchantmen by unidentified planes, surface-craft and submarines. This clarification of our attitude by the Secretary of State will have a powerful effect in staying murderous hands in the Far East and in averting attack upon our shipping anywhere. Fortunately, as a result of the President's policy, belligerents and near-belligerents know our Navy and our Army, too, are in better shape today to discharge the missions confided to them than they were at the time of the first Shanghai incident some years ago.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES possesses a peculiar sanctity for the commissioned personnel of the Services. It is the property of all citizens, but as a special duty is confided to them its support and defense. They assume this duty when they enter the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard or the National Guard or Reserves. The language of the oath they take is explicit—to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies whether domestic or foreign. No equivocation, no reservation is possible with those words. To support means to uphold, to sustain, to maintain in vigor; to defend means to protect, to guard from injury, to vindicate. In a sense both words are synonymous, but in the larger sense each specifies a responsibility that combined permits of no evasion but on the other hand, especially because undertaken willingly, requires cheerful discharge even though the cost be life itself. Moreover, the oath is comprehensive. It covers the entire Constitution and leaves no option to support and defend one article and disregard another. The Great Charter designates the President as Commander-in-Chief, and all orders must emanate from him. But those orders must be lawful, they must express the will of the Government under the Constitution. They cannot require support and defense of the executive branch only, of the congressional branch only, of the judicial branch only. Each of these branches in its respective sphere is independent but the three are coordinate and make up the Government, and it is the United States under the Constitution that the Armed Forces are sworn to maintain and uphold. The Congress is responsible for the creation and maintenance of the Army and the Navy, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, is responsible for the execution of the Congressional will respecting them, and the Courts pass upon any military act or law that is questioned as violating or infringing the rights and liberties of citizens. Besides the definition of the duties of the branches of the Government, the Constitution imposes a specific duty upon the people. In its Preamble, declaring the purposes for its ordainment and declaration, it pledges the People "to provide for the common defense." There is no limitation upon this obligation. Whatever the cost of defense that the People declare they will bear. This is a comforting fact to realize at the moment when the world is involved in war; and it is well to recall it, and to refer to the responsibility of our men in uniform, on the eve of the sesquicentennial birthday anniversary of the Constitution under which the United States has risen to power, liberty has remained secure, and our population has advanced to the highest standards of living the world has ever known.

Service Humor

Canny

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor of Grandpa Eben Hoskins.

"I can't say yit," answered Grandpa cautiously. "There's several o' them testimonial fellers a-dickerin' with me."
—Tennessee Tar.

Bright Boy

James came to a word he could not pronounce.

"Barque," prompted the teacher.

James snickered.

"Barque," exclaimed the teacher harshly.

James (obediently)—"Bow-wow."

—Pa. Guardsman.

The Cosmopolitan

Visitor—"How far is it to Chattanooga?"

Native—"Wa'al, I don't rightly know, but I'll call Eph. Eph'll know. He's traveled all over. He's got shoes."
—Contributed.

Grrr!

Counsel (in divorce case)—"Is it true your husband led a dog's life with you?"
Wife—"He did. He came in with muddy shoes, leaving footprints all over the carpet. He took the best place near the fire and waited to be fed. He growled at the least provocation and snapped at me a dozen times a day."
—5th C. A. News.

Tough

"I understand you have been having your family tree looked up," said Pearl Titus.

"Yes," replied Abner Evans, "and it cost me \$5,000."

"Quite expensive, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but it cost only \$1,000 to have it looked up. The other \$4,000 was what I paid to have it hushed up."
—Windy City Breeze.

Get the Flit

They've discovered a new insect called golf moth. It does 18 holes in a day.
—Bamboo Breezes.

Bum Joke

The storm was increasing in violence and some of the deck fittings had been swept overboard, when the Captain decided to send up a signal of distress. Hardly had the rocket burst over the ship when a solemn-faced passenger stepped onto the bridge.

"Captain," he said, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper over anyone, but it seems to me that this is no time for setting off fireworks."
—Great Lakes Bulletin.

Commendable

Pat determined to pass his favorite saloon on his way home. As he approached it, he became somewhat shaky, but plucking up courage, he passed it. Then, after going about 50 yards, he turned, saying to himself: "Well done, Pat me boy. Come back now, and I'll treat ye."
—

That Reminds You—

of that funny one told last night. Write it down quick and send it to the Army and Navy Journal Humor Editor, 1711 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

E. S.—We are informed by the Adjutant General's Office that you should write directly to the Adjutant General, with regard to your discharge from the draft.

E. P. W. . . . The Widow's Pension Bill, passed by the last Congress, applied only to the widows and dependents of World War veterans. As you state you are on the Spanish American war roll, you would not be benefited unless you could qualify for the World War roll. In order to be eligible for the latter you would have to show that your husband died as a result of his World War service, or that he was drawing disability compensation at the time of his death. We would suggest that if you believe that you can qualify for the World War rate, you write to the Veterans Administration in Washington, making application and stating the facts in full.

H. E. C.—A Bill (S. 1040) which would have authorized payment of the World War Bonus and other privileges to ex-provisional officers was passed by Congress last session but vetoed by the President. The bill did not apply to former provisional officers who stayed in the service after Dec. 31, 1931.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Lt. Col. William I. Westervelt, OD, recently on duty in Paris, reported for duty as Ordnance Officer of the 2nd Corps Area, Sept. 12, with Headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., Col. Westervelt has concluded an extensive and thorough-going study of the progress made in Ordnance since the World War.

20 Years Ago

Army nominations, sent to the Senate on Sept. 8, included that of Maj. Benjamin D. Foulis, Sig Corps, USA, to be temporary brigadier general.

30 Years Ago

Capt. William S. Guignard, FA, USA, military attache to the American Embassy in Paris, who is attending the French army maneuvers now in progress, will pay special attention to the use of the Automobile for transport, the present plans providing for a more extensive use of these vehicles this year than in any former year.

50 Years Ago

The Atlanta, Ossipee, Richmond and Yantic are expected to sail from Newport on Sept. 10, for Philadelphia, where they will take part in the Centennial celebration.

70 Years Ago

Dispatches from Commodore James Alden, commanding the USS Minnesota, reported the vessel's arrival at Cherbourg, upon the 23th of August, all on board being in good health and spirits.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Lt. Col. Herbert Leroy Ritter (FA-Res.),
relieved from further duty with WDGS,
Washington, D. C., reverting to inactive
status on Nov. 19.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR W. BROWN, JAG.
1st Lt. Roger W. Moore (CAC), relieved
from assignment with JAGD, Washington,
D. C., to 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe, Va.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. Clarence Longacre, from Ft. Williams,
Me., to OR, Omaha, Neb.
Capt. Robert L. Renth (Inf.), relieved from
detail in QMC.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.

Medical Corps

Lt. Col. Carl H. Witherell, from Ft. Wil-
liams, Me., to Ft. Brady, Mich.
Lt. Col. Herbert L. Quickel, from Chicago,
Ill., to Panama Canal Zone, sail N. Y. Feb.
15, 1938.

Lt. Col. William E. Wilmerding, from Ft.
Screven, Ga., to his home and await retire-
ment.

Lt. Col. James W. Duckworth, from Ft.
Benning, Ga., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Maj. William H. Houston, having been
found physically disqualified for duties of
Lt. Col., is retired as Lt. Col., effective Sept.
30.

Maj. Gaston W. Rogers, having been found
physically disqualified for duties of Lt. Col.,
is retired as a Lt. Col., effective Sept. 30.

Maj. Loren D. Moore, previous orders re-
voked. From Presidio of San Francisco,
Calif., to Panama Canal Zone, sail S. E.
Dec. 8.

Capt. Emmett B. Litteral, from Panama
Canal Zone, to Letterman General Hospital,
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Robert P. Rea, from Ft. Benning,
Ga., to Panama Canal Zone, sail Charleston,
S. C., Feb. 17, 1938.

Following 1st Lts., Med.-Res., appointed to
1st Lts. in MC. To stations indicated:
John Boyd Coates, Jr., Carlisle Bks., Pa.
Byron Edward Pollock, William Beaumont
General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

William Donald Preston, Letterman Gen-
eral Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

Winston Hunter Vaughan, William Beau-
mont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex.

Richard Patrick Mason, Station Hospital,
Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Daniel Joseph Sheehan, Ft. Adams, R. I.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C.

of E.
Capt. Ross D. Lustenberger, from Baton
Rouge, La., to be Asst. Dist. Engr., New
Orleans, La.

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SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO.
Col. Consuelo A. Seane, previous orders
revoked.

Col. Walter E. Prosser, from Baltimore,
Md., to Hdq., 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Ga.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. WALTER C. BAKER, C. of CWS.
Capt. Leonard M. Johnson, from present
duty at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to member of
CW Board, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.
Lt. Col. Ray C. Rutherford, relieved obser-
and treat at Walter Reed General Hospital,
Washington, D. C., and will rejoin his station,
Denver, Colo.

Capt. Meredith D. Masters, having been
found physically disqualified for duties of
capt., is retired, effective Sept. 30.

From station indicated to Hawaiian Dept.,
sail S. E. Dec. 7.

Capt. James F. Collins, Presidio of Mont-
erey, Calif.

Capt. Fred B. Lyle, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Julius E. Slack, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

From Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated:

Capt. James T. Dawson, 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle,
Md.

Capt. Frederick A. Granholm, 7th FA, Ft.
Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. George B. McReynolds, 10th FA, Ft.
Lewis, Wash.

From station indicated to Hawaiian Dept.,
sail N. Y. Nov. 27.

Capt. Archer F. Freund, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Capt. Bertram A. Holtzworth, Ft. Hoyle,
Md.

1st Lt. Ashton M. Haynes, from Ft. Knox,
Ky., to duty with JAGD, student, George-
town Univ. Law School, Washington, D. C.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.

Lt. Col. Edward O. Halbert, from Ft. Crook-
ett, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. E. Jan.
29, 1938.

1st Lt. August W. Schermacher, from Ft.
Totten, N. Y., detailed in QMC, to QM Depot,
Ft. Robinson, Neb.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of INF.

Col. Stanley A. Campbell, upon his own ap-
plication is retired from active service, ef-
fective Nov. 30, after more than 44 years' service.

Col. Owen R. Meredith, from Hdq. 4th
Army, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to
Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. Thomas G. Hearn, from Presidio of
San Francisco, Calif., to OR, San Francisco,
Calif.

Maj. Alexander M. Weyand, previous orders
revoked.

From Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated:

Maj. Richard M. Winfield, 16th Inf., Ft.
Jay, N. Y.

Capt. James P. Blakeney, 26th Inf., Platts-
burg Bks., N. Y.

Capt. Glen T. Strock, 28th Inf., Ft. On-
tario, N. Y.

Capt. Branner P. Purdue, from Ft. Francis
E. Warren, Wyo., to Hawaiian Dept., sail
S. E. Dec. 7.

Capt. Gouverneur Hoes, previous orders re-
voked. Having been found physically dis-
qualified for duties of Major, is retired, with
rank of Major, effective Sept. 30.

Capt. Waldemar N. Damas, from Hawaiian
Dept., to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren,
Wyo.

Capt. Arthur R. Nichols, from Chilkoot
Bks., Alaska, to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Capt. John E. Walker, from Ft. Williams,
Me., to 7th Inf., Chilkoot Bks., Alaska, sail
N. Y. Nov. 27.

From station indicated to Hawaiian Dept.,
sail N. Y. Nov. 27.

Capt. Logan W. Boyd, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Capt. Cyril E. Williams, Jefferson Bks.,
Mo.

Capt. Orion L. Davidson, from Los Angeles,
Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail S. E. Jan. 29,
1938.

1st Lt. William H. Bache, from Philippine
Dept., to 10th Inf., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

1st Lt. Robert L. Cook, from Ft. Crook,
Neb., to Hdq. 2nd CA Dist., New York, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Wilson L. Burley, Jr., from Ft.
Hayes, Ohio, to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y.
Jan. 8, 1938.

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of each of the following
named majors, MC, to the grade of lieuten-
ant colonel, is announced:

Edward J. Strickler, Frank W. Pinger, Au-
brey K. Brown, Daniel C. Campbell, Neely
C. Mashburn, Charles B. Spruit, John S. Gib-
son, John D. R. Woodworth, Lucius F.
Wright, Percy D. Moulton, Herbert H. Price,
William E. M. Devers, William M. White,
Jose C. Carballeira, Samuel E. Brown, Clyde
(Please turn to Page 31)

NAVY ORDERS

September 2, 1937

Lt. Comdr. Robert W. Bockius, det. CO,
VCS-2, Oct. 15; duty as Insp. of Nav. Air-
craft, Wright Field.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas P. Jeter, det. Insp. of
Nav. Aircraft, Wright Field, Nov. 20; to duty
assist Argentine Navy Dept., Buenos Aires.
Lt. Comdr. Alvin I. Malstrom, det. CO,
VCS-3, Oct. 15; duty CO, VCS-2 (Trenton).

Lt. Ernest S. L. Goodwin, duty as comm.
off., San Francisco.

Lt. Everett H. Still, det. Whitney, Sept. 21;
to Winslow as engr. off.

Lt. (jg) George D. Gregor, det. R-10, Oct.
1; to cfo Salmon and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John G. Boenigk, det. Truxton;
to instr. Japanese language, Tokyo.

Lt. (jg) Wallace H. Weston, det. Raleigh,
Oct.; to VB-6 (Enterprise).

Ens. John W. Howard, det. Minneapolis,
Oct.; to Richmond.

Lt. (jg) Ralph Bates, (DC), uncompleted
portion ors. June 9 to Raleigh revoked. Con-
tinue duty Omaha.

Capt. Cecil S. Baker, (SC), det. Nav. Finance
& Supply School, Phila., Dec.; to Bu. S. & A.,
Navy Dept.

Capt. Edward T. Hoopes, (SC), det. NYd.,
Boston, Nov.; to duty as Genl. Insp., Supply
Corps, West Coast, San Francisco.

Capt. John H. Merriam, (SC), det. Genl.
Insp., Supply Corps, West Coast, San Fran-
cisco, Dec. 1; to home, relieved all active
duty.

Capt. Everett G. Morsell, (SC), det. NYd.,
Puget Sound, Nov. 1; to NYd., Boston.

Capt. Edward R. Wilson, (SC), det. Nav.
Air Sta., Norfolk, Oct.; to NYd., Phila.

Comdr. Robert W. Clark, (SC), det. NYd.,
Puget Sound, Sept.; to 11th Nav. Dist., San
Diego.

Comdr. Charles V. McCarty, (SC), det. 11th
Nav. Dist., San Diego, Oct.; to NYd., Puget
Sound.

The following Ensigns (SC), USN, to duty
under instr. Nav. Finance & Supply School,
NYd., Phila.: Bert B. Beasley, George L.
Bennett, Portus D. Boyce, James J. Bunner,
Phillip D. Chubb, Lawrence V. Hallberg,
Albert B. Howden, Milton H. Jensen, Duncan
J. McNab, Burrows W. Morgan, Jr., Albert E.

(Please turn to Page 36)

MARINE CORPS

September 7, 1937

Col. Gerard M. Kincade, det., MB, Wash.,
ordered home to retire Nov. 1.

Lt. Col. James F. Moriarity, detail as As-
sistant Paymaster revoked and ordered to
temporary duty with Second Marine Brig.,
FMP, via Henderson, sailing San Francisco,
Sept. 18.

Capt. William I. Phipps, det. MB, NYd.,
Wash., to MD, Philadelphia.

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Capt. Stuart W. King, det. 8th Bn., FMCR,
Detroit, to MB, NYd., Wash.

Capt. Ion M. Bethel, det. Depot of Supplies,
Phila., to Lowell Textile Institute, delay 10
days in reporting.

Capt. Harold D. Harris, Oct. 8, det. Basic
School, MB, NYd., Phila., to Paris, to report
Naval Attache for duty via steamer sailing
Baltimore, Oct. 14.

Capt. Sherman L. Zee, det. MD, NP, NYd.,
Portsmouth, N. H., ordered home to retire
Oct. 1.

Capt. Lewis L. Gover, Sept. 15, det. MB,
Quantico, to MD, NP, NYd., Portsmouth,
N. H.

Capt. Floyd A. Stephenson, Oct. 9, det. MB,
NS, Guam to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco.

Capt. George Esau, Sept. 24, det. MD, RR,
Wakefield, to MCB, NOB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Joseph P. Fuchs, 2nd Lt. Gordon E.
Hendricks, det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC2,
FMP, NAS, San Diego, delay one month re-
porting.

2nd Lt. Roy Robinson, det. MB, Quantico,
to MD, Philadelphia.

2nd Lt. Frank W. Davis, appointed a 2nd
Lt. and assigned to duty at NAS, Pensacola,
det. NAS, Pensacola, to AC1, 1st Mar. Brig.,
FMP, MB, Quantico.

2nd Lt. George D. Rich, det. MB, Quantico,
Va., to MCB, San Diego, to report Sept. 15.

2nd Lt. Louis A. Ennis, det. MD, Reina
Mercedes, NA, Annapolis, to MCB, San
Diego, report Sept. 15.

2nd Lt. Jean W. Moreau, det. MB, Wash.,
to MD, Reina Mercedes, NA, Annapolis.

2nd Lt. Frank G. Umstead, appointed a 2nd
Lt., ordered to Basic School, MB, NYd., Phila.

2nd Lt. Stephen V. Sabol, det. MB, Norfolk
NYd., Portsmouth, to MCB, San Diego, re-
port Sept. 15.

2nd Lt. Russell B. Warye, det. MB, NYd.,
Mare Island, to MD, NP, NYd., Mare Island.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Frank O. Lundt, orders July
14 revoked. Det. MD, NYd., Pearl Harbor, to
MCB, San Diego.

The following named officers relieved from
duty at MCB, San Diego, and assigned to
duty with Second Marine Brig., FMP:

Maj. Evans O. Ames, Capt. Harry B.
Leland, Capt. Neils H. Nelson, 2nd Lt. Clyde
R. Huddleson, 2nd Lt. John C. Miller, Jr.,
Ch. QM. Clk. Oswald Brosseau.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

The Far Eastern Situation—In North China theater, the situation has not changed materially since last week. Fighting has continued but Japanese progress has been slow, the Chinese still slowly retreating toward Tatung. This slow progress on the part of the Japanese troops is due in part to the fact that the Nankow Pass tunnels have been extensively damaged, together with many of the special locomotives necessary in negotiating the steep grades of that area. It will probably take from three weeks to a month to repair the tunnels for use, and longer to replace the locomotives.

In South China theatre, the situation around Shanghai is practically unchanged since last week, the Japanese being unable to make any material advance due to Chinese resistance. The fighting is not in or close to the International settlement, being mostly in the Lotien and Woosung sectors.

At Shanghai, the Chinese have massed 350,000 troops, of which 150,000 are engaged. Against them are some 70,000 Japanese. The Japanese blockade has been extended to include the entire China coast with the exception of certain areas which are controlled by foreign governments namely Hong-Kong and Tientsin.

In general there can be no doubt as to the superiority of Japanese equipment, and the training of the Japanese divisions is probably better. In organization, the Japanese division is probably the better fighting unit, due to the fact that each division contains organic field artillery. This is not true of the Chinese divisional units.

Military Training for CCC—It is not likely the President will favor the proposal of the Veterans of Foreign Wars that the CCC be trained for National Defense. He has persisted in his determination to have it serve as an agency for jobless youth and World War veterans, and to keep it free from anything of a militaristic character. It is true the Army has been responsible for the success of the Corps. It has enrolled the men, saw that they were clothed and fed and housed under sanitary conditions, placed them under competent Reserve Officers, taught them the advantages of discipline and greatly improved them physically. These are the fundamentals of Army administration, so that the enrollees have received the same basic treatment as recruits. There would be little difficulty in transforming CCC members into soldiers in a comparatively short time, and equipping them for service should the need arise. The President desired the Corps to be made permanent, but Congress declined to give it a life beyond three years. Further, Congress fixed 17 to 23 as the age limits for juniors, a provision which meets with Army approval. As a result of better job prospects and restrictions imposed by the new law, it is estimated the strength of the Corps will drop below 200,000 by the last of the month, the lowest figure since it was created. The Army is ready to enroll the hundred thousand men needed to bring the Corps to its legal strength, and the replacements will receive the same treatment and consideration that those discharged have enjoyed. But it would be of additional value to the Nation if the President were to adopt the recommendation of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"Pirate" Submarine Attacks—The recent submarine attacks on commercial shipping in the Mediterranean sea are viewed by naval experts as the first effective use of sea power in the Spanish civil conflict.

When the lid came off the situation over a year ago, the Spanish navy, never a strong force in recent years, split. The Loyalist and Insurgent factions have, up until the mysterious submarine attacks, played a sporadic and ineffective part in the war. With the exception of the Insurgent blockading force, consisting of one battleship, and a few cruisers, destroyers, and armed trawlers, off the Asturian and Basque coasts during operations on land that led up to the fall of Bilbao and Santander, the sea power displayed by either side is classed only as "adequate."

Into this comparatively quiet situation, there has been injected a series of mysterious, from the point of view of actually establishing the identity of the marauders, submarine attacks.

The submarine campaign, directed apparently against all vessels bringing supplies to Loyalist ports, has resulted in more than a score of attacks in the Mediterranean area, and in numerous sinkings. This campaign could, if continued on a large scale, prove the decisive factor in the Spanish civil war, since imported munitions, oil and even foodstuffs are vital to both sides.

According to the latest information available in this country, the Loyalists possess four submarines, and the Insurgents five.

All indications point to the possibility that the mysterious attacks are launched from Italian submarines, or Italian constructed, Italian manned ships in the service of the Insurgents. Russia has even "named names," and demanded indemnity for Russian ships sunk by the submarines.

It is hardly likely the Insurgent subs could have accomplished the depredations witnessed in the Mediterranean in the last few weeks, both from the standpoint of the varied points of the attacks and from the expensive method that has been used. In almost every instance the attack has been made with torpedoes, indicating that the submarines are well based and well supplied with those costly weapons. No one believes the Insurgents have enough money or facilities of construction to carry on this type of campaign.

The Italian submarine fleet is one of the strongest and largest in the world and easily the most efficient in the Mediterranean. Its exact strength is not known, but it is believed that by the end of the year Italy will have between 100 and 110 submarines in the water, ranging from the powerful 17-knot, 1,332-ton Calvi class to mine-layers and small 300-ton coastal vessels. Italian submarine tactics have aroused much comment among ranking naval officials of the world by their record depth dives and work in the underwater communication field.

England, France and Russia have augmented their patrol forces in the Mediterranean area, determined to establish the identity of and punish the marauding vessels.

This unrestricted submarine warfare is against international law, and violates every code of sea ethics. The Washington Naval Conference of 1922 took up the question of submarine raids on merchantmen.

On Feb. 6, 1922, the United States, France, Italy and Japan signed a treaty, the provisions of which are listed below. This treaty was inspired by the submarine

warfare waged by the Germans during the World War. In the Mediterranean alone 13 German submarines in the short period of 18 months operations, sank 441 allied ships in that sea.

The provisions of the treaty are:

(1) A merchant vessel must be ordered to submit to visit and search to determine its character before it can be seized. A merchant vessel must not be attacked unless it refuses to submit to visit and search after warning, or to proceed as directed after seizure. A merchant vessel must not be destroyed unless the crew and passengers have first been placed in safety.

(2) Belligerent submarines are not under any circumstances exempt from the universal rules above stated; and if a submarine can not capture a merchant vessel in conformity with these rules the existing law of nations requires it to desist from attack and from seizure and to permit the merchant vessel to proceed unmolested.

The treaty provides that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of those rules whether or not such a person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any Power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found.

An "Attack" On the Middle West—The Middle West received a demonstration of its vulnerability to air attack when nine "Flying Fortresses" of the Army Air Corps made a non-stop flight from Langley Field, Va. to Cleveland, Ohio and return during the National Air Races last week-end. The bombers were under the command of Lt. Col. Robert Olds, AC, USA. Officials pointed out that enemy planes could be launched from a carrier off our coast, drop their eggs on Middle West industrial cities and return to their ship. Only adequate preparation against such an attack would prevent its occurrence during war.

Command of the sea and of the air in this hemisphere, plus proper anti-aircraft defense are necessary. While all of the principal powers now have heavy bombers with a range of 2,500 miles upward and this figure is being increased yearly, the bombing of our cities by planes coming from across either ocean is not yet practical and any air attack launched on our coasts must come from a nearer base, either from a ship or from a field on this continent. With our Fleet and Fleet air arm kept at full strength, the establishment of such a base or the approach of an enemy carrier is hardly likely to be attempted. Further protection, however, is required—aircraft and anti-aircraft. Should the Fleet be in another ocean, the defense of the other coast would largely fall on the Air Corps bombers and fighters and the highly accurate sky rifles of the Coast Artillery. Fighting planes would be required to attack the raiding enemy air fleet and bombers to destroy their land or sea base, so that the attack could be repeated.

Army officials are highly pleased with the performance of our new anti-aircraft guns. Their sharp shooting is said to be miraculous. The only difficulty is there are so few of them. It is hoped that in the 1939 budget now being prepared, provision can be made for additional batteries and for carrying forward the Air Corps procurement program to authorized strength.

Strength of the Regular Army—Commissioned officers, warrant officers, West Point cadets and enlisted men of the Regular Army totaled 178,615 as of July 31, 1937, a tabulation published by the Adjutant General's Office this week reveals. Returns received from the various corps areas, departments and other sources show that the actual strength of the Regular Army at the beginning of the current fiscal year consisted of 12,349 officers, 796 warrant officers and 164,686 enlisted men. West Point cadets numbered 1,784.

In the table shown below, the strength of the corps areas, departments and other units are given, with a breakdown giving the personnel actually under control of the corps areas and departments and those within the area or department but exempted from control of the commanding general.

	Troops under control of CG Corps Area or Dept.		Exempted Troops within geographical limits		Grand Total Troops within Corps Area or Dept.			
	Off.	Enl.	Off.	Enl.	Off.	Wnt.	Off.	Enl.
First Corps Area	431	5074	44	12	475	46		5086
Second Corps Area	704	11571	562	4191	1266	97		15762
Third Corps Area	586	7891	1352	7051	1938	100		14942
Fourth Corps Area	636	8870	649	8155	1285	60		17025
Fifth Corps Area	505	6826	142	249	647	52		7075
Sixth Corps Area	446	5198	149	1895	595	46		7093
Seventh Corps Area	471	5828	387	4058	858	51		9886
Eighth Corps Area	1022	20691	635	7826	1657	100		27917
Ninth Corps Area	808	13339	264	2853	1072	103		16192
Total, Continental U. S.	5609	84688	4184	36290	9793	604		120978
West Point Cadets								(1784)
Hawaiian Dept.	664	16987			664	49		16987
Panama Canal Dept.	363	12793	40		403	34		12793
Alaska	12	402			12			402
Puerto Rico	51	865			51	4		865
Philippine Dept.:								
Regular Army	471	4097	9		480	43		4097
Philippine Scouts	45	6367			45			6367
China, U.S.A. Troops in ..	43	740			43	2		740
Mil.Att.Obsn. & Lang.Stud.			47		47			
At Large			811	1457	811			1457
Grand Total	7258	126939	5091	37747	12349	796		164686

A series of footnotes to the table state that in the total of officers in the continental United States, eight retired officers on active duty are included; that the totals for the Philippine Department do not include the U. S. Army troops in China; that the grand total of enlisted men does not include West Point cadets; and that the classification "At Large" includes personnel enroute to and from overseas garrisons, on special detached duty, on leave of absence, etc. The distribution given was based on home station, it was said, detachment for duty with the CCC not being considered.

Infantry School Opens Year

With exercises marked by their brevity and simplicity, the 1937-38 school year of the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., was opened Sept. 7 when Brig. Gen. Asa L. Singleton, Commandant, informally welcomed the 178 student officers in their class rooms, with Col. Charles F. Thompson, Assistant Commandant, discussing in greater detail the various features of their respective courses.

At the conclusion of General Singleton's remarks, in which he touched upon the pleasant relations existing between the personnel of the School and the citizens of Columbus, and assured the students of a hospitable reception during their stay here, Colonel Thompson read a message from Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, to the officers attending the 1937-38 courses.

The Classes were organized and issued equipment at 8:00 o'clock, and, immediately following the brief exercises, the students began their regular schedule of instruction.

The roster for both classes follow:

Adams, Andrew J., 1st Lt., Inf.
Armstrong, Donald K., 1st Lt., Inf.
Barton, Paul L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Bennett, Robert H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Bernard, Lyle W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Bernard, Peter P., 1st Lt., Inf.
Bolland, Gerhard L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Bond, Van H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Boyd, Richard K., 1st Lt., Inf.
Brady, John W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Bromley, Charles V., Jr., Capt., Cav.
Brookhart, Harold C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Browning, Harold W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Carlisle, James H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Carlson, Gunnar C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Cheal, Robert M., 1st Lt., Inf.
Claude, David K., Capt., USMC.
Cook, Frederic C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Coyle, Marvin J., 1st Lt., Inf.
Craig, William H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Crawford, Joseph B., 1st Lt., Inf.
Cummins, Joseph M., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Dannemiller, Augustus W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Davall, Harold C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Davis, William D., 1st Lt., Inf.
Davis, Benjamin O., 2nd Lt., Inf.
Deang, Pedro, 2nd Lt., P. Army.
Dolph, Cyrus A., III, 1st Lt., Inf.
Donaldson, Donald, 1st Lt., Inf.
Dudley, Howard H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Dunfee, Donald L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Eatman, George L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Elegar, Augustus G., 1st Lt., Inf.
Fellens, Lloyd E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Fletcher, George E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Ford, Blair A., 1st Lt., Inf.
Forte, Floyd F., 1st Lt., Inf.
Gandia, Amaury M., 1st Lt., Inf.
Garrison, Glenn H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Gibb, Frederick W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Greer, Fielder P., 1st Lt., Inf.
Guevara, Santiago G., Capt., P. Army.
Harris, Hugh P., 1st Lt., Inf.
Hayes, Thomas H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Hell, John J., Capt., USMC.
Henderson, Morris K., 1st Lt., Inf.
Herrick, Curtis J., 1st Lt., Inf.
Hester, Henry R., 1st Lt., Inf.
Higgins, Gerald J., 1st Lt., Inf.
Holmes, Stanley, 1st Lt., Inf.
Howard, Claude M., 1st Lt., Inf.
Howard, Marcellus J., 1st Lt., USMC.
Hoy, Charles E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Huber, Dale E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Huffsmith, Victor C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Huntsberry, Walter A., 1st Lt., Inf.
Ice, Thew J., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Inman, Arthur R., 1st Lt., Inf.
Jenna, Russell W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Johnson, Charles E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Johnson, Harold K., 1st Lt., Inf.
Johnston, Franklin V., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Johnston, Kilbourne, 1st Lt., Inf.
Jones, Clyde L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Jones, Samuel E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Jurney, Claude E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Kaiser, Maurice E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Kilday, Thomas T., 1st Lt., Inf.
Kimmell, John R., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
King, James I., 1st Lt., Inf.
Kohls, Carl W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Kyser, Robert C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Larson, Gordon P., 1st Lt., Inf.
Lawlor, John D., 1st Lt., Inf.
Leary, John E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Lehrfeld, Irving, 1st Lt., Inf.
Leinster, Roy L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Levenick, Maynard N., 1st Lt., Inf.
Lanning, Stanley N., 1st Lt., Inf.
Lowell, Erdmann J., 1st Lt., Inf.
MacLaughlin, Victor J., 1st Lt., Inf.
MacLean, Allan D., 1st Lt., Inf.
Madison, Seymour E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Maloney, James E., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Manlove, Almon W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Markham, Harrison S., 2nd Lt., Inf.
Marshall, Alfred C., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Mathews, Joel L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Mathews, John H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Mathiesen, Andrew J., Capt., USMC.

Mayo, Paul A., 1st Lt., Inf.
McAleer, John H., 1st Lt., Inf.
McClellan, James T., 1st Lt., Inf.
McGee, John H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Merrill, John W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Miller, Leroy C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Moorman, Frank W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Mossman, Albert P., 1st Lt., Inf.
Northam, William F., 1st Lt., Inf.
O'Connell, Edward M., 1st Lt., Inf.
O'Connor, Thomas J., 1st Lt., Inf.
O'Hara, James, 1st Lt., Inf.
Pachler, Francis T., 1st Lt., Inf.
Pahl, Howard M., 1st Lt., Inf.
Parr, Ivan W., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Patterson, Donald R., 1st Lt., Inf.
Peters, Ernest C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Porter, Gardner W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Quinto, Myron A., 1st Lt., Inf.
Reinecke, Frank M., 1st Lt., USMC.
Renfroe, Walter J., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Reynolds, Royal, Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Ruggles, John F., 1st Lt., Inf.
Sanders, Robert H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Schmelzer, John F., 1st Lt., Inf.
Simmons, Clifford G., 1st Lt., Inf.
Singles, Gordon, 1st Lt., Inf.
Smith, Daniel W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Smith, Stilson H., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Steinbach, Richard, 1st Lt., Inf.
Sullivan, John B., 1st Lt., Inf.
Sweeting, Harry W., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Telford, Sidney T., 1st Lt., Inf.
Tipton, Norman E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Train, William F., 1st Lt., Inf.
Turner, Paul L., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Turpin, William P., III, 1st Lt., Inf.
Tyler, Orville Z., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Vansant, Corwin P., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Valdez, Adriana, 2nd Lt., P. Army.
Velasquez Jaime C., 1st Lt., P. Army.
Voickman, Russell W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wall, Thomas F., 1st Lt., Inf.
Walton, George R., 1st Lt., Inf.
Ward, Peter O., 1st Lt., Inf.
Warren, Miller P., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wergeland, Floyd L., Capt., MC.
Westermeyer, John T., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wilkes, Edmund W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Willis, Oral G., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wilmet, James D., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wood, Charles H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wood, Paul D., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wright, Andrew M., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Zierath, Frederick R., 1st Lt., Inf.

TANK CLASS

Austin, Thomas A., Jr., Maj., Inf.
Ayers, Loren A., 1st Lt., Inf.
Clarke, Ernest M., 1st Lt., Inf.
Cronk, Willis G., Capt., Inf.
Cyr, Arthur R., 1st Lt., Inf.
Daniel, Samuel A., 1st Lt., Inf.
D'Oraa, Charles S., 1st Lt., Inf.
Epley, Gerald G., 1st Lt., Inf.
Freeman, Paul L., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Glattly, James E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Gray, David W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Hadsell, G. Arthur, Capt., Inf.
Harris, Benjamin T., 1st Lt., Inf.
Hunt, Richard J., 1st Lt., Inf.
Huribut, Oren E., 1st Lt., Inf.
Jensen, Walter A., 1st Lt., Inf.
Langdon, Wendell H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Langkenau, Norman H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Lopez, Andres, Maj., Inf.
Massey, James L., 1st Lt., Inf.
Mikkelsen, William H., 1st Lt., Inf.
Myers, Collin S., Maj., Inf.
Pittman, Joseph M., 1st Lt., Inf.
Roysdon, Dorrance S., Capt., Inf.
Taylor, William N., 1st Lt., Inf.
Truman, Louis W., 1st Lt., Inf.
Weaver, James R. N., Lt. Col., Inf.
Welborn, John C., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wetly, Maurice D., Lt. Col., Inf.
Wiley, Noble J., Jr., 1st Lt., Inf.
Williams, Merle R., 1st Lt., Inf.
Wimberley, Norris A., Maj., Inf.

Granted Commissary Privileges

Under the provisions of the Act of April 14, 1937, authorizing naval commissary stores at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska to sell to "officers of the Foreign Service of the United States," the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy have determined that this term includes the following:

Ambassadors and Ministers, Chargés, Counselors and Secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Language Officers, Military, Naval, Commercial, Agricultural and Treasury Attachés and Military and Naval Attachés for Air.

General Herron Detached

Maj. Gen. Charles D. Herron, USA, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, relinquishes his command Sept. 8th and departed for Honolulu where he will command the Hawaiian Division.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 29)

C. Johnston, Ernest F. Harrison, Albert J. Treichler, William D. Mueller, Harry A. Clark, Julius G. Newgord, Malcolm C. Grow, Henry M. Van Hook, Silas W. Williams, Ross B. Bretz, Clarence C. Harvey, Robert C. Murphy, Clyde D. Oatman, Carroll P. Price, Henry C. Johannes, Earl H. Perry, Donald I. Stanton, Charles B. Callard, James S. Brummette, Joseph H. Whiteley, James H. Ashcraft, Clyde McK. Beck, William C. Porter, David Ap Myers, James B. Owen, Milo B. Dunning, Joseph S. Craig, Richmond Favour, Jr., Dennis W. Sullivan, Walter M. Crandall, John M. Weiss, Charles A. Bell, Lincoln F. Putnam.

The promotion of the following named officers is announced:
Lt. Col. Herman Kobbe, Cav., to Col.
Maj. Joseph M. Tully, Cav., to Lt. Col.
Capt. William J. Flood (temp. Major), AC, to Maj.
Maj. Francois H. K. Reynolds, VC, to Lt. Col.

Maj. Edwin L. Brackney, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Rufus L. Holt, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Thomas M. Page, DC, to Lt. Col.

TRANSFERS

Capt. Frank M. Smith, Inf., to AGD.
Capt. Newton F. McCurdy, Cav., to AGD.
Capt. Stephen B. Elkins, Inf., to FD.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. James D. Sears, from Chicago, Ill., to his home and await retirement.

W. O. Arthur L. Swanson, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to duty with AGD, Hdq. 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

W. O. Frederick Hummel, to proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., for obser. and treat.

T. Sgt. Louis Kovacs, appointed as W. O. To duty as Asst. to QM, Ft. Meade, S. D.

T. Sgt. David R. Boules, appointed as W. O. To duty with OD, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

M. Sgt. Burr M. Snyder, appointed as W. O. To duty with SC, Seattle, Wash.

M. Sgt. Walter J. Stewart, appointed as W. O. To duty with QMC, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

M. Sgt. Joseph E. Kramer, appointed as W. O. To duty with QmC, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.

S. Sgt. Alfred P. Gsell, appointed as W. O. To leader of band, 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.

M. Sgt. Charles Maylon, appointed as W. O. To AC, Bolling Fld., D. C.

M. Sgt. Francis G. Lee, appointed as W. O. To duty with AGD, Hdq. 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

M. Sgt. Allen C. Spencer, appointed as W. O. To duty with CWS, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., said S. F. Nov. 2.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Pvt. 1cl. Lewis Stauch, Detachment 5th Ordnance Service Company, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, previous orders revoked.

The following enlisted men of the FD will be sent from the stations indicated to Washington, D. C., and report to the commandant, Finance School as students:

Pvt. 1cl. Charlie F. Holt, Ft. Bliss, Tex.
Pvt. Tom T. Ellis, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Pvt. Harold Nickell, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Pvt. 1cl. Roy C. Johnston, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

Pvt. Meredith H. Jelsma, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Pvt. 1cl. Lloyd R. Graves, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

The following named enlisted men of the SC will be sent to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for temporary duty as students:

Wire Communications Course
Pvt. 1cl. William K. Tuthill, 4th Sig. Serv. Co., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Pvt. 1cl. Thomas J. Berret, 5th Sig. Serv. Co., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Cpl. Harry Rogers, 18th Sig. Serv. Co., Patterson Fld., Ohio.

Cpl. Ora Blankenship, 6th Sig. Serv. Co., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Cpl. Lloyd L. Shank, 19th Sig. Serv. Co., Ft. Meade, S. D.

Pvt. 1cl. Don C. Benjamin, 19th Sig. Serv. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Radio Communications Course
Pvt. John A. Suhle, 4th Sig. Serv. Co., Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Pvt. 1cl. Emulon B. Parker, 16th Sig. Serv. Co., Langley Fld., Va.

Par. 22, S. O. 203, W. D., 1937, as amended by par. 11, S. O. 204, W. D., 1937, is further amended by substituting the name of Cpl. William L. Ward, 17th Ordnance Company, Ft. Benning Ga., for that of Pvt. Mancy J. Sizemore, 15th Ordnance Company, Ft. Benning, Ga.

RESERVES

Maj. R. C. Wilkins, QM-Res., to port of embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

2nd Lt. P. S. Blair, Air-Res., to Duncan Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. H. W. Regan, Air-Res., to Bolling Fld., Anconetta, D. C.

2nd J. H. Bondurant, Air-Res., previous orders revoked.

1st Lt. L. Adelman, Med.-Res., continued on active duty at Denver, Colo., until March 23, 1938.

Following officers, Ord.-Res., to St. Louis, Mo.:

Maj. R. G. Nichols.
Maj. E. H. Sager.

Following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., to Randolph Fld., Tex.:

C. A. Beran.
D. K. Fargo.
C. A. Longaker.
H. S. Martindale.
L. C. Woods.

Following officers, Spec.-Res., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.:

Lt. Col. B. F. Swisher.
Maj. E. F. Thornton.
Capt. G. N. Brainerd.
Capt. J. T. Contaworth.

2nd Lt. J. S. Wakefield, Air-Res., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. C. G. Holliman, Air-Res., previous orders revoked.

Capt. E. Asbell, Spec.-Res., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

2nd Lt. M. R. Blum, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. J. B. Crow, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. L. Leaf, Engr.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. G. E. Wood, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. L. P. Dash, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. L. G. Dick, Den.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. G. C. Moore, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. J. E. Stopp, Jr.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. F. H. Vance, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. J. B. Preston, Air-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. J. F. Hudson, FA-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. D. J. Small, QM-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. S. Yoles, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. C. A. Browne, Jr., CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. F. W. Gill, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. J. F. Lucy, Engr.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. E. L. Nixon, Ch.-Res., to Capt.

Coast Guard Orders

Mach. G. C. Moore, det. Shawnee, effective upon relief by Mach. S. A. Usher, and assigned Pulaski as engineer officer.

Mach. S. A. Usher, det. Pulaski, effective Nov. 1, 1937, and assigned Shawnee as engineer officer.

Mach. A. E. Wikander, det. Base 6, effective Oct. 11, 1937, and assigned Shoshone.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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L. R. Hawkins, Manager

Naval Academy Appoints Midshipman Officers

Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, USN, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, announced this week the appointment of midshipmen officers and petty officers for the first two-thirds of the academic year, 1937-38. The first group will serve until Christmas, when it will be succeeded by a different set of officers, followed by the appointment in March of a third slate to be selected from the first two groups, which will serve until graduation. The midshipmen selected for the posts follow: (Note—the designation MPO means Muster Petty Officer, GPO, Guidon Petty Officer, and IPO, Petty Officer, 1st class).

FIRST GROUP (Effective Sept. 24, to Dec. 22, 1937)

Regimental Commander and Staff

Midn. Comdr. J. K. Leydon	Reg. Comdr.
Midn. Lt. Comdr. W. J. Salmon	Reg. Sub-Comdr.
Midn. Lt. W. D. Michael	Reg. Adjutant
Midn. Lt. A. J. Laborde	Reg. Sig. Officer
Midn. Lt. (jg) H. B. Berry, jr.	Reg. Commissary Officer
Midn. Lt. (jg) J. Burkhardt, jr.	Color Bearer (National)
Midn. Ens. J. E. Black	Color Bearer (Regimental)
Midn. CPO E. T. Barrett	Reg. CPO

Bugle Corps Staff

Midn. Lt. (jg) W. F. Jennings	Bugle Corps Comdr.
Midn. Ens. R. S. Harlan	Bugle Corps Sub-Comdr.
Midn. CPO R. L. Middleton	Bugle Corps CPO
Midn. MPO W. E. Rawie	Bugle Corps MPO
Midn. IPO J. H. Beeman	Bugle Corps IPO

First Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. J. E. Dacey	Bt. Comdr.
Midn. Lt. F. B. Garrett, jr.	Bt. Sub-Comdr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) J. H. Rayer	Bt. Adj.
Midn. Ens. S. S. Mann, jr.	Bt. Comm.
Midn. CPO H. T. Krol	Bt. CPO

1st Company

Midn. Lt. F. H. Carde, jr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) L. B. McDonald
Midn. Lt. (jg) D. K. Ela
Midn. Lt. (jg) R. H. George
Midn. Lt. (jg) C. V. Johnson
Midn. Lt. (jg) N. F. Varney

2d Company

J. Douglas
C. W. Howard
A. L. Burgess
R. J. Dunn
E. B. Jarman
P. C. Lovelace

3d Company

E. L. Knapp
E. C. Ogle
R. G. Bidwell
A. L. Booth
C. S. Farmer
A. B. Yeates, jr.

Midn. Ens. R. W. Carter
Midn. Ens. C. H. Holt
Midn. Ens. H. E. Nixon
Midn. Ens. C. B. Norris, jr.

W. R. Cook
J. Hilton, jr.
H. C. Mason
J. N. Myers

C. J. Bennett
B. P. Hayden
R. H. Hedgecock
E. W. Pate

Midn. CPO H. B. Bass
Midn. MPO R. A. Bryant, jr.
Midn. MPO R. R. Managhan
Midn. MPO Gordon B. Williams
Midn. MPO O. B. Wiseman

W. J. Collum, jr.
R. G. Bywater
R. S. Castillo, jr.
W. C. Felts
D. E. Smith

E. Vinock
J. C. Eckhardt, jr.
G. C. Long
K. G. Robinson
I. G. Stubbart

Midn. GPO J. C. Owen

G. F. Neel, jr.

C. M. DeHority

Midn. IPO R. J. Antrim
Midn. IPO P. E. Becker, jr.
Midn. IPO A. F. Cohen
Midn. IPO A. J. Holmes
Midn. IPO J. W. Howe
Midn. IPO J. C. Isham
Midn. IPO L. E. Johnson
Midn. IPO R. C. Main
Midn. IPO C. F. McGivern
Midn. IPO A. R. Olsen
Midn. IPO W. A. Payne
Midn. IPO E. L. Pierce
Midn. IPO W. P. Riesenber
Midn. IPO W. A. Sissons
Midn. IPO W. P. Spencer
Midn. IPO E. T. B. Sullivan
Midn. IPO O. A. Wesche
Midn. IPO R. Weymouth
Midn. IPO E. W. Wood, jr.
Midn. IPO E. F. Woodhead
Midn. IPO R. K. R. Worthington

J. A. Bartol
P. A. Beshany
H. F. Clark
J. W. Danforth
J. W. Frorath
R. C. Giffen, jr.
G. G. Hinman
A. F. Johnson
R. E. Johnson
T. L. Lamar
W. M. Laughlin, jr.
F. C. Lynch, jr.
H. E. Miller
W. A. Miner
R. S. Rankin
G. R. Rinehart, 3d.
R. Shile
J. B. Shirley
D. K. Sloan, jr.
B. M. Wolfe

B. C. Adams
J. C. Burrill
L. E. DeCamp
M. Harvey
J. E. Hausman
F. H. Huron
H. C. Lauerman
J. A. Leonard
D. H. Pugh
C. L. Raguet
W. K. Ratliff
J. H. Ray
J. W. Reed
R. W. Rynd
W. C. Shaffer, jr.
W. O. Spens, jr.
S. H. Sterns

Second Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. P. B. Haines, jr.	Bt. Comdr.
Midn. Lt. R. F. DuBois	Bt. Sub-Comdr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) C. A. Rovetta	Bt. Adj.
Midn. Ens. K. G. Hammond	Bt. Comm.
Midn. CPO M. W. Dufilho	Bt. CPO

4th Company

Midn. Lt. A. T. Church, jr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) J. R. Brown
Midn. Lt. (jg) E. J. Bryant
Midn. Lt. (jg) M. F. Buszek
Midn. Lt. (jg) P. E. Greenwood
Midn. Lt. (jg) H. J. Weller, jr.

5th Company

C. D. Brown
W. H. Kreamer
F. L. Bogart
G. S. Danna
H. S. Graves
C. J. Reimann

6th Company

J. M. Waters
H. S. Hamlin, jr.
J. G. Andrews
R. C. Hoffman
J. T. Ready, jr.
W. L. Small, jr.

Midn. Ens. R. H. Konig
Midn. Ens. J. R. Payne
Midn. Ens. T. H. Suddath
Midn. Ens. E. A. Trickey

C. O. Akers
J. J. Casady, jr.
J. F. Ellis, jr.
R. J. Hoyle

C. R. Gebhardt
J. E. Hollis
J. M. McDowell
N. Sonenshein

Midn. CPO G. S. Heston

J. F. Stevens

D. S. Radcliffe

Midn. MPO T. A. Grell
Midn. MPO C. S. Hart
Midn. MPO W. A. Hasler, jr.
Midn. MPO H. B. Stott

W. R. Glennon
R. Klippel
C. M. Robertson
J. J. Stilwell

J. A. Boyd
H. P. Fischer
W. N. Leonard
R. E. Seibels, jr.

Midn. GPO R. N. Starks

N. E. Fryer, jr.

D. B. Cohen

Midn. IPO J. T. Bland, 3d.
Midn. IPO W. G. Bourland
Midn. IPO A. Coward
Midn. IPO R. D. Cox, jr.
Midn. IPO L. S. Eubanks
Midn. IPO J. P. Flitz-Patrick
Midn. IPO R. G. Gaviak
Midn. IPO H. E. Gillmor
Midn. IPO D. J. Harrington, 3d.
Midn. IPO H. E. Howell
Midn. IPO W. L. Lamberson

L. H. Alford
D. A. Ball
J. A. Bogley
E. E. Conrad
R. E. Cutts
F. G. Dierman
W. H. Dummick
T. J. Guinan
H. O. Hauck
E. H. Huff
D. N. Inbusch

O. W. Bagby, jr.
G. M. Boyd
F. G. Brown
W. D. Case, jr.
H. H. deLaurel
H. M. Elwood
J. L. Erickson
B. M. Ganyard
G. F. Gugliotta
W. A. Hering
W. T. Ingram, 2d.

Midn. IPO J. A. Masteron
Midn. IPO A. Olah
Midn. IPO W. J. Schlacks, jr.
Midn. IPO V. B. Schumacher
Midn. IPO E. D. Sprott, jr.
Midn. IPO S. C. St. John
Midn. IPO W. R. Suydam
Midn. IPO J. R. Sweeney
Midn. IPO C. R. Welte

A. D. Jackson, jr.
N. J. Kleiss
J. D. Lawrence
L. J. O'Brien, jr.
G. F. Richardson
W. K. Rogers
F. W. Silk
H. F. Wells

C. J. King
J. D. Mason
C. S. Moffett
D. G. Nickerson
R. D. Sampson
J. C. H. Smith
C. R. Stapler
F. E. Swiderski

Third Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. F. C. Jones	Bt. Comdr.
Midn. Lt. K. S. Brown	Bt. Sub-Comdr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) C. C. Hartigan, jr.	Bt. Adj.
Midn. Ens. G. R. Muse	Bt. Comm.
Midn. CPO R. D. Weber	Bt. CPO

7th Company

Midn. Lt. A. E. Jakel
Midn. Lt. (jg) C. A. Anderson
Midn. Lt. (jg) J. M. Bowers
Midn. Lt. (jg) C. D. Cooper
Midn. Lt. (jg) R. Atkinson Moore
Midn. Lt. (jg) A. F. Shisa

8th Company

J. E. Mansfield
R. B. Church
J. L. Bettinger, jr.
D. E. Henry
W. A. Sharer
G. A. Whiteside

9th Company

V. B. Graff
G. H. Abeel, 3d.
R. M. Allison
H. T. Haselton
E. S. Manown
F. E. McEntire, jr.

Midn. Ens. R. Berthrong
Midn. Ens. J. E. Brenner, jr.
Midn. Ens. L. R. Jensen
Midn. Ens. M. T. Tyng

R. C. Berkeley, jr.
L. E. Harmon
R. M. Hayes
J. L. Robertson

H. E. Conrad
W. L. Kitch
N. T. Post, jr.
C. A. Stump

Midn. CPO L. K. Bliss

D. P. Hall

L. T. McQuiston

Midn. MPO F. A. Bardshar
Midn. MPO E. J. Kemp, jr.
Midn. MPO J. W. McManus
Midn. MPO J. E. Wicks, jr.

G. R. Bales
W. H. Cranford
J. L. Haines
O. A. Zink

P. L. Benthin
I. J. Frankel
R. E. Green, jr.
C. R. Johnson

Midn. GPO C. H. Fuller, jr.

H. Paller

T. K. Richards

Midn. IPO R. W. Alexander
Midn. IPO E. P. Aurand
Midn. IPO E. F. Baldrige
Midn. IPO H. L. Beardsley
Midn. IPO J. A. Boorman, jr.
Midn. IPO W. H. S. Brady
Midn. IPO G. Collison
Midn. IPO J. C. Elliot
Midn. IPO R. V. Fincher
Midn. IPO C. J. Fleps
Midn. IPO R. D. Gunderson
Midn. IPO R. D. Mugg
Midn. IPO H. J. Poel
Midn. IPO F. J. Schroeder
Midn. IPO J. E. Tinning
Midn. IPO J. A. Trethewey
Midn. IPO R. H. Woodfin, jr.

J. Adair
J. S. Dalton
V. A. Dybdal
L. D. Earle
C. V. Gordon
D. W. Hamilton, jr.
W. A. Houston, jr.
T. R. Ingham
J. C. Jonson
C. M. MacDonald
R. W. McNitt
C. H. Morrison, jr.
M. L. Muller
G. R. Newton
R. A. O'Neill
C. J. Zimmer

C. S. Arthur, jr.
J. F. Bauer
Robert E. Brown
W. J. Bush
C. R. Dwyer
I. F. Pike
E. Gandia
D. A. Gould
M. F. Harr
W. R. Hunnicutt, jr.
H. R. Kabat
R. M. Kercheval
W. M. Klee
W. W. McCory
J. J. Owens
H. Player
D. D. Snyder, jr.
W. P. Watta
E. M. Westbrook, jr.

Fourth Battalion

Midn. Lt. Comdr. R. A. Schelling	Bt. Comdr.
Midn. Lt. G. C. Bullard	Bt. Sub-Comdr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) R. H. Bowers	Bt. Adj.
Midn. Ens. C. E. Pond	Bt. Comm.
Midn. CPO A. W. Prout, jr.	Bt. CPO

10th Company

Midn. Lt. C. A. Bolam
Midn. Lt. (jg) A. R. McFarland
Midn. Lt. (jg) H. J. P. Foley, jr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) R. C. Millard
Midn. Lt. (jg) W. J. Tate, jr.
Midn. Lt. (jg) L. W. Thornhill

11th Company

P. G. Schultz, jr.
C. A. Melvin
W. S. Boykin
R. L. Jackson
C. C. Leedy
R. H. Lockwood

12th Company

S. Booser
P. E. Taft
J. R. MacLachlan
R. J. Morgan
B. B. Pickett
R. W. Shaw

Midn. Ens. R. C. Fletcher
Midn. Ens. C. B. A. Holmstrom
Midn. Ens. M. P. Refo, 3d.
Midn. Ens. F. A. Zimanski

T. M. Foster
D. L. Harris
M. Kelly, jr.
R. M. Marsh

A. B. Clark
E. D. Cody
A. F. Hollingsworth
R. E. Sinnott

Midn. CPO F. Krupp

J. B. Ginn

E. R. Blandin

Midn. MPO R. K. Irvine
Midn. MPO O. B. Parker
Midn. MPO L. R. Schwabe
Midn. MPO F. D. Whalen

J. B. Ferriter
I. F. Haddock
J. S. MacLaughlin, jr.
A. Torbitt

E. Allen, jr.
W. G. Blandel
F. W. Muir
F. B. Quady

Midn. GPO H. H. Sims, jr.

J. J. Walsh

T. Washington, jr.

Midn. IPO I. T. Brooks
Midn. IPO F. W. Brown, jr.
Midn. IPO R. B. Byrnes
Midn. IPO C. P. Callahan, jr.
Midn. IPO J. S. Cooley
Midn. IPO R. G. Crommelin
Midn. IPO W. R. Denekas
Midn. IPO C. E. Emrich
Midn. IPO V. R. Hayes
Midn. IPO C. J. Holden
Midn. IPO S. H. Hunter, jr.
Midn. IPO J. A. R. Josephson
Midn. IPO D. E. Keeler
Midn. IPO B. Magoffin, 2d.
Midn. IPO R. B. Nelson
Midn. IPO J. M. Palmer
Midn. IPO M. H. Rindskopf
Midn. IPO R. Semmes, jr.
Midn. IPO C. D. Sooy
Midn. IPO J. R. Tucker
Midn. IPO H. E. Woodworth

C. R. Calhoun
W. S. Finn
D. A. Francis
F. H. Greene
R. G. Hall, 3d.
H. H. Holton
H. S. Jackson
J. C. Kelley
E. M. Luby, jr.
H. I. Mandel
J. A. Marks
N. R. Nelson
H. L. Ritter
V. M. Sim
G. F. Smale
V. J. Soballe
J. B. Van Landingham, jr.
J. F. Woodruff

A. W. Anderson
E. L. Anderson
H. B. Benge
R. P. Blauvelt
M. H. Buas
G. F. Dalton
E. David
J. T. Eversole
R. O. Hale, jr.
C. A. Marinke
A. Minville
D. B. Ramage
F. H. Rile, jr.
H. M. Robinson
H. K. Rock
L. W. Rogers
J. A. Sexton, jr.
I. J. Superfine
H. E. Surface
W. H. Tully

SECOND GROUP

(Effective Dec. 23, 1937 to March 21, 1938)

Regimental Commander and Staff

Midn. Comdr. F. C. Lynch, jr.	Reg. Comdr.
Midn. Lt. Comdr. J. P. Flitz-Patrick	Reg. Sub-Comdr.
Midn. Lt. J. B. Van Landingham, jr.	Reg. Adj.
Midn. Lt. J. L. Erickson	Reg. Sig. Officer
Midn. Lt. (jg) R. W. McNitt	Reg. Commissary Officer
Midn. Lt. (jg) L. S. Eubanks	Color Bearer (National)
Midn. Ens. R. G. Gaviak	Color Bearer (Regimental)
Midn. CPO H. M. Robinson	Reg. CPO

Bugle Corps Staff

Midn. Lt. (jg) W. E. Rawie	Bugle Corps Comdr.
Midn. Ens. J. H. Beeman	Bugle Corps Sub-Comdr.

V. E. Bakanas, Duane; W. F. Cass, Champion; E. P. Chester, Jr., Tahoe; R. J. Clark, Mendota; L. L. Davis, Sebago; R. M. Dudley, Ingham; C. B. Lambert, Itasca; Harold Land, Pontchartrain; James McIntosh, Shoshone; J. W. Naab, Jr., Hamilton; C. W. Peterson, Mojave; P. E. C. Prins, Uvalde; C. I. Steele, Campbell; Clement Vaughn, Jr., Tampa; C. H. Waring, Jr., Tahoe; A. F. Wayne, Jr., Spencer; M. A. Whalen, Saranac; M. F. Young, Modoc.

Personals

Maj. Gen. Robert Alexander, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Alexander left La Jolla, Calif., their present residence, Sept. 8 to attend the National Convention of the American Legion at New York City and the concurrent reunion of the 77th Division. After the Convention General and Mrs. Alexander plan to visit friends and relatives in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., for some weeks returning to La Jolla via Ft. Lewis, Wash., for a visit with their son, Maj. William Alexander, FA, and his family. General and Mrs. Alexander expect to be back at their residence in La Jolla shortly after November 1st next.

Rear Adm. William S. Pye, USN, commanding destroyers, scouting force, spoke before the Hammer Club, ex-servicemen's organization, at San Diego, Calif., August 30 on "The Navy." Capt. Jesse B. Gay, USN-Ret., was chairman.

Capt. Louie W. Putnam, USMC-Ret., was the speaker before the Bar Association of San Diego, Calif., Sept. 7. He told of his experiences and impressions gained during eleven years of service with the Marine forces on the Asiatic station.

Col. S. M. de Loffre, USA-Ret., and Mrs. de Loffre, who have been motoring in Central Europe, are spending the grande semaine in Baden-Baden, Black Forest. They will return to Paris in October.

Lt. Philip Daly Gallery, USN, and Mrs. Gallery have arrived at Long Beach, Calif., where the former's ship, the USS Utah, is stationed. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gallery were married in Washington, D. C., Saturday morning, Aug. 14, in the Church of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. Gallery formerly was Miss Marie Louise Ransdell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Ransdell. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gallery have taken an apartment at 241 Argonne Avenue in Long Beach, where they will be for some time.

Mrs. Eugene Villaret, wife of Lt. Col. Villaret, CAC, USA, formerly Military Attache at the American Embassy in Paris, and her two young sons, were in Paris for a week at the France et Choseul before leaving Sept. 1 for Belgrade. Colonel Villaret is Military Attache in Yugoslavia, Roumania and Greece. Colonel and Mrs. Villaret left Paris in 1932, when the former attended the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre for two years. Mrs. Villaret and her sons returned Aug. 27 from a week's visit with Maj. and Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett, USA-Ret., at their Chateau St. Hilaire, in Normandy.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden, USA, and their daughter, Miss Ellen Bryden, have left Washington, D. C., for their cottage at Black Point, Conn., where they will be for several days. From there they will return to Gen. Bryden's new station, Fort Meade, Md., about September 18. Miss Marian Bryden, who has been visiting in Maine, will join her family at Black Point.

Lt. Col. Robert G. Guyer, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Guyer and three sons, have returned to Washington, D. C., from Hawaii, and are at the Wardman Park Hotel. Richard will enter Georgetown University while George will resume his school work at Georgetown Preparatory School.

Col. William W. Taylor, Jr., IGD, USA, and Mrs. Taylor have recently moved from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., and have taken an apartment at The Westchester.

Lt. and Mrs. William Bradford Means left Ft. Douglas, Utah Sept. 6 for Boone, Iowa, where they will visit friends and relatives. The couple will return to Salt Lake City for a few days' visit before sailing for the Philippines on the transport sailing from San Francisco, California, on Oct. 5. Mrs. Means was the former Miss Catherine McCarthy, daughter of Col. and Mrs. C. E. McCarthy,

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. LYNN CLIFFORD PAULSON who before her marriage to Mr. Lynn Clifford Paulson at Washington, D. C., in June was Miss Emma Louise Danielson, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wilmet Alfred Danielson, QMC, USA.

formerly of Ft. Douglas and now of Manila, P. I.

A dinner-dance party was given in honor of Maj. and Mrs. L. M. Edwards, FD, who are leaving Ft. Douglas, Utah, for their new station at Ft. Omaha, Nebraska, in the very near future. The party, sponsored by the members of the Finance Department at Ft. Douglas, was attended by the many friends of Major Edwards. Included among the guests were: Maj. L. M. Edwards, Capt. C. K. McAllister, Lt. and Mrs. L. R. Harris, Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Edward Fortness, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Pelsma, and Miss Florence Bailey. The party was held at the Melody Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Weddings and Engagements

Mr. George Boteler Finney of Petersburg, Va., announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Margaret De Lashmutt Finney, to Lt. (jg) Willard Edward Hastings, USN. The wedding will take place in December.

Lt. Col. John M. McDowell, FA, USA, and Mrs. Wilhelmina McArn of Washington, D. C., were united in marriage at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church in New York City at five o'clock Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2. The ceremony was a quiet one, attended only by immediate friends.

The bride and bridegroom left at once for their summer home in Northern Minnesota, where they will spend the remainder of the month. Upon their return they will reside at 120 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Colonel McDowell is on duty with the Organized Reserves, Field Artillery Group, in the Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, Manhattan.

Announcement has been made by Mrs. Walter Kuhlman of San Diego, Calif., of the engagement of her daughter Arline to Lt. (jg) Donald A. Scherer, USN. The wedding will take place early in October.

Miss Consuelo Rickard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. Rickard of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara, Calif., has announced October 2 as the date of her wedding to Lt. (jg) Charles Emmett King, USN, now attached to the USS Chester.

Chaplain Nathaniel A. Jones, USA, and Mrs. Jones of Mitchel Field, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Ruth Jones to Lt. Audrin R. Walker, Air-Res., stationed at Kelly Field, Tex. The marriage will take place in the Officers Club at Mit-

chel Field on Oct. 14.

Miss Jones attended Washington University, St. Louis. Her father is post chaplain at Mitchel Field. Lieutenant Walker is a graduate of Alabama University and of the flying schools at Randolph Field, Texas, and at Kelly Field.

Admiral Harrington Gets Degree

On Sept. 8, Rear Admiral Purnell F. Harrington, USN-Ret., 93 years of age and the oldest living graduate of the Naval Academy, received his degree as Bachelor of Science under the recently enacted legislation granting degrees to all living graduates of the Academy. Since 1931, the members of the graduating classes of the Academy have been awarded degrees, but prior to that time no degrees were awarded.

The retroactive law will make approximately 7,000 graduates of the Academy eligible for the award. To get the degree, graduates of the Academy must write to Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, Superintendent of the Academy, and such requests will be handled in the order in which they are received. Already nearly 700 applications have been sent in, and many graduates have been awarded the diploma, including Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations and other ranking naval officers.

Naval Officers Report

The following Naval Officers have reported to the Navy Department for duty in Washington, D. C.:

Comdr. W. S. Hogg, Army War College.
Lt. Comdr. H. C. Fitz, Office Judge Advo. Gen.
Lt. Comdr. C. B. Momen, Navy Yard.
Lt. Comdr. F. B. Stump, Bu. of Aeronautics.
Lt. Comdr. J. A. Waters, Naval Operations.
Lt. N. W. Sears, CO USS Sequoia.
Lt. Comdr. E. G. Hakansson, (MC), Naval Medical School.

Shipment of Household Effects

Personnel of the Navy may have their household effects shipped by commercial carrier when a Government carrier will not be available for 15 days, the Navy Department ruled this week.

A Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Memo, just published to this service, contains the following statement regarding shipment of household effects:

"Household effects shall be shipped by Government carrier whenever possible. However, when it appears reasonably certain that Government carrier will not become available within fifteen days from the date the effects are ready for shipment, they may be shipped commercially unless a greater delay is mutually satisfactory to the owner and to the shipping officer."

Marine Corps Promotions

The following officers of the Marine Corps were promoted to the grades indicated, subject to confirmation, on Sept. 2, 1937, with rank from the dates following their names:

Col. Clarke H. Wells, Sept. 1.
Lt. Col. William A. Worton, Sept. 1.
Maj. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Sept. 1.
Capt. James P. Berkeley, June 30.
Capt. Norman Hussa, Sept. 1.
Capt. Henry T. Elrod, Sept. 1.

USNA Board of Visitors Report

The report of the 1937 Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, commending the state of the institution and making recommendations for improvement, was made public this week at the Navy Department. Extracts from the report follow:

The Board of Visitors have received a most favorable impression of the administration of the Naval Academy, and of its system of government and discipline. In our opinion the administrative officers and teaching staff are performing their duties in a very commendable fashion. Their unwavering loyalty, faithfulness, and devotion to the promotion of the objectives of the academy have especially impressed us.

We commend also the record of the midshipmen, their scholastic attainment, their excellent response to the disciplinary requirements of the institution, their fine physical condition, and their apparent desire to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by

the academy for developing themselves into capable, efficient, and versatile naval officers.

In short, we find little to criticize unfavorably in the broad general program of the academy. Our attention has been chiefly directed to considering what improvements may be made to render the institution increasingly effective in its task of training future officers for the Navy. To this end the Board presents six recommendations, all of particular urgency if the academy is to continue to function with full efficiency:

1. Immediate provision of additional dormitory space in Bancroft Hall to end the crowding of three midshipmen into rooms which can properly accommodate only two men.

2. Immediate start on a scheme for provision of living quarters for officers detailed for duty at the academy.

3. The Department of Seamanship and Navigation is seriously crippled because of lack of space, which renders impossible work by midshipmen on modern charts. Immediate remedy of this difficulty seems to us essential.

4. Staff: Provision of a period of graduate study for training for classroom service for naval officers detailed for instructorships in history, languages, etc., at the academy.

5. Study of method of choice of candidates for admission to the academy.

6. A study of methods of rating in use at the academy, their significance and value.

The Board of Visitors emphasize the importance of developing officers for the Navy who possess, in addition to technical training, broad culture, and general information. The Board realize that this culture and knowledge are a matter of continuous growth. Though it cannot be completed in the 4 years of the academy course, the foundations for it must be firmly laid down during these undergraduate years. Therefore, rather than urging that the curriculum include any specific list of so-called cultural subjects, the Board urge that there be no lessening of the percentage of time devoted to these studies (noted as 31.6 per cent in the 1937 pamphlet on general information, p. 23), and suggest further that the attention of the academic board of the academy be directed toward laying, during the academic years, in every profitable way, the basis for further continuous self-development along broad educational lines, not necessarily connected with class assignments, but attainable by informal study, debating clubs, literary activities, etc. These ends, naturally, may be attained only if adequate time be provided in the midshipmen's day.

Many details of the work of the academy cannot be adequately appraised without some judgment as to its future development. It is easy to endorse the proposals of our predecessors to the effect that the academy needs a museum for displaying its valuable historical and technical collections; that a field house and additional playing fields would be helpful; that the present library space must soon be increased; that a quieter mess hall would be a pleasant place for meals; and that more and safer storage space is needed. These and other needs we are inclined to subordinate to those listed above, feeling that they can wait for the present providing the others are attended to.

Some larger problems demand study more profound than this Board has had opportunity to give during our few days' inspection—such as the problems as to whether 4 years' study is sufficient in these days to prepare a boy in all he should have mastered before winning a commission in the United States Navy; and whether the postgraduate school is destined here to have room to expand as it should, physically and technologically, or whether it may not be wise eventually to move it to a place of its own.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 9, 1937

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Harry H. Woodring returned Sept. 8 after spending a week at Pulaski, N. Y. The Secretary visited Madison Barracks while there.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson left Sept. 4 on a cruise down the Potomac in the USS Sequola. They returned to the Capital Sept. 5.

Col. and Mrs. Seth Williams, USMC, will entertain this evening, Sept. 11, at the Shoreham Terrace.

Lt. Comdr. James P. Conover, Jr., USN, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, this city, is spending several days at the Martinique.

Maj. and Mrs. Winfield S. Overton, USA-Ret., who have just returned from Europe, are spending a few days in Washington before returning to their home in Piedmont, Calif.

Maj. and Mrs. William Roberts, USA-Ret., have come to Washington to remain through the winter.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

September 4, 1937

The opening of the academic year at the Military Academy on Wednesday marked the return of many of the personnel of the garrison lately on vacation. Col. Roger G. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander and Col. Clayton E. Wheat and Mrs. Wheat returned from Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

The members of the class of '26 now stationed at the Military Academy entertained at a tea at the Officers' Club this week for the following captains and their wives: Elvin R. Helberg, C. Rodney Smith, Harry W. Johnson, Donald R. Booth, William E. House, Benjamin E. Thurston, David L. Van Syckle, Walter C. Stanton, Tyler Calhoun, Marvin W. Peck, John S. Roosma, Edward L. Munson and John A. Dabney; also Capt. George W. Hickman, Jr.

Lt. Col. Chauncey L. Fenton and Mrs. Fenton returned Friday from Squam Lake, N. H. They had as their guests this week, Judge John T. Nields and Mrs. Nields, of Wilmington, Del.

Lt. Thomas F. Van Natta and Mrs. Van Natta returned on Monday from Stony Lake, Ont., where they visited for six weeks with Lt. Van Natta's parents, Col. Thomas F. Van Natta and Mrs. Van Natta, at their summer home.

Lt. Roscoe C. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, have as their house guest Lt. Wilson's sister, Mrs. John Pauley, of Lewisburg, Pa.

Lt. Col. Thurston Hughes and Mrs. Hughes returned to the post this week from Gananoque, Canada.

Lt. David F. Brown and Mrs. Brown and Lt. De Vere P. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong were joint hosts at a tea today for members of the class of '29 and their wives. The guests included: Lt. Horace F. Sykes and Mrs. Sykes, Lt. George A. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, Lt. Kenneth D. Nichols and Mrs. Nichols, Lt. James A. Ostrand, Jr., and Mrs. Ostrand, Lt. Alvin G. Viney and Mrs. Viney, Lt. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Wilson, Lt. Richard D. Wentworth and Mrs. Wentworth, Lt. William J. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Lt. James P. Hannigan, Lt. Lawrence Guyer and Mrs. Guyer, Lt. Joseph Harridge and Mrs. Harridge, Lt. Walter E. Kraus and Mrs. Kraus, Lt. John S. Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, Lt. Chandler P. Robbins and Mrs. Robbins, Lt. Thomas W. Hammond, Jr., Lt. Robert W. Ward and Mrs. Ward, Lt. James L. Grier, Lt. Edward B. Hempstead and Mrs. Hempstead, Lt. Frederick W. Sladen, Jr., and Mrs. Sladen, Lt. Ralph N. Woods and Mrs. Woods, and Lt. Normanda A. Costello and Mrs. Costello.

Guests of Lt. De Vere P. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong this week were Lt. E. Foster Graham of Randolph Field, Texas, and Mr. Nicholas Holmes of Boston.

Capt. William H. Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett returned this week from Lake Pleasant.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

September 7, 1937

Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers and Mrs. Sellers returned to the Naval Academy last week after spending two months travelling through Italy and France.

Comdr. and Mrs. V. P. H. Weems and son, George Thackeray, left on Saturday for Cleveland, Ohio. From there they will go to Nashville, Tenn., to visit Commander Weems' old home.

Mrs. Gracee Bannerman, wife of Lt. Comdr. Bannerman, has returned to Annapolis after spending the summer months on the west coast and in South Carolina.

Comdr. Laurence T. DuBoise who is attached to the USS Brooklyn, which will go into commission next month, at Brooklyn, N. Y., spent the week-end here with his family at their new home on Weems Creek.

Comdr. D. H. Clark, who has been spending several weeks at Lake Canadagua, N. Y., is now on a trip to California.

Mrs. Oscar Smith, wife of Capt. Oscar

Smith, USN, entertained last Thursday at a luncheon for Mrs. Wallace Gearing, wife of Comdr. Wallace Gearing, who is spending a month in Annapolis.

Mrs. Leslie Martin Slack, wife of Lt. Leslie M. Slack is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins. Mrs. Slack came here for the wedding of her brother, Lt. Thomas Walton Hopkins and Miss Doris Wolf, of Washington.

Lt. T. S. Daniel, who made the midshipmen's summer cruise, has been spending several days with Lt. H. G. Page, before going to Alabama to spend the remainder of the summer with his family.

Mrs. Betty Smith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Smith has returned home after spending the summer in Europe. Miss Smith spent some time with Capt. and Mrs. William Taylor Smith while in Berlin.

QUANTICO, VA.

September 9, 1937

Capt. and Mrs. Walter L. J. Bayler, USMC, and their daughter Virginia visited Mrs. Bayler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Clendenning in Philadelphia last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Beach and their two daughters of Cleveland have been the guests of Mrs. Beach's brother-in-law and sister, Maj. and Mrs. Jesse L. Perkins, USMC.

On Aug. 31, Maj. and Mrs. Perkins and their guests went to Rehoboth Beach for a short vacation.

Maj. and Mrs. Shaler Ladd, USMC, and their children, Louise, Beverly and Shaler Ladd, Jr., have arrived here from Mare Island. They are at home at Quarters T-1.

Miss Mary Monson entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at the quarters of her parents, Maj. and Mrs. George E. Monson, USMC.

Miss Monson left the post Sept. 7 for Baltimore, where she will be a student again this year at Notre Dame of Maryland.

Lt. Hubert M. Hayter, USN, Mrs. Hayter and their daughters, Marjorie and Phyllis, are new members of this command and they are assigned to Quarters 408.

Lieutenant Hayter's last duty before coming here was at the Naval War College.

Maj. and Mrs. Richard Livingston, USMC, recently of this command, are now at home at 985 Lincoln Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore A. Holdahl, USMC, and their two small children are taking a month's leave and during that time they will motor to St. James, Minn., where they will be the guests of Captain Holdahl's mother, Mrs. Amelia Lobben.

Capt. and Mrs. William N. McKelvy, USMC, and their two children are new members of this command.

FT. DAVIS, C. Z.

August 30, 1937

Maj. Frank B. Steinkolk entertained at dinner recently at the Hotel Washington for Capt. and Mrs. Wilson T. Douglas and their visitors, Mrs. Jacob H. Osterman of Albrook Field and Miss Margaret Hafer of Chambersburg, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Higgins gave a delightful dinner at the post Officers' Club recently.

Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Phillip W. Booker, their son Jerry Booker and daughter Miss Emily Booker, and Miss Dorothea James, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold W. James of Ft. Hamilton, all of whom are visitors on the post during the stop-over of the United States transport, Grant, enroute to New York.

Miss Wylene Pool, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herbert M. Pool, was hostess for a delightfully arranged breakfast party at her home recently, complimenting a group of the younger set who will be leaving shortly for school in the states.

Proceeding breakfast the group enjoyed a morning swim in the Ft. Davis pool. The guests were the Misses Constance Coleman, Constance Irvine, Ann and Carolyn Carpenter, Barbara McFarland, Ethel Hunslett, Patay Coffey, Virginia Tracey, Marjorie Burge, Mary Lou Anthony, Margaret Greene, Mary Ann Wadden and Catherine Paxton.

A delightful buffet supper party was given by Maj. Edward P. Wadden, jointly with Maj. and Mrs. Hugh C. Parker recently when they entertained for sixteen, in celebration of Mrs. Wadden's birthday anniversary.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry I. Kiel were hosts for a delightful dinner party recently at the post Officers' Club.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

September 5, 1937

La Venta Inn high on the cliffs above the sea is the setting of a luncheon party being given today by Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter Anderson in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Claude C. Bloch. The hosts have returned to Long Beach after an absence of nearly four years and are domiciled at 6 Twelfth Place. Rear Adm. Anderson, who formerly commanded the USS West Virginia and has served as Naval Attaché in England, is commander of Cruiser Division Four of the Scouting Force. Mrs. Anderson expects to

follow her husband's flagship to Bremerton early in October and will not return south until the middle of January.

Capt. and Mrs. Augustin Beauregard are residing at Villa Riviera while he is in command of the cruiser New Orleans. They were stationed here four years ago prior to Captain Beauregard's duty as Naval attaché in Paris and at the Naval War College in Rhode Island. House guests are their daughter, Mrs. P. S. Bedell, wife of Lieutenant Bedell, and her two-year-old daughter, Joan Elizabeth. While here Mrs. Bedell is being fêted by the younger set, including civilian friends with whom she attended Mrs. Porter's School for Girls. Lieutenant Bedell is attached to USS Wauquonah and they reside in Coronado.

Comdr. and Mrs. Oscar Badger, ESS Indianapolis, were hosts Friday at a cocktail party for several ship and staff officers and their wives. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Leslie K. Pollard were hosts at a smart cocktail soiree yesterday afternoon in their East Second St. home, bidding as guests officers of USS Northampton and their wives. A special guest was Mrs. Robert L. Blanchard of New York City, visitor in the Pollard home.

Many Navy folk entertained guests last evening in Pacific Coast Club at the dinner dance. Capt. W. L. Calhoun was host to a party of twelve. Others making merry were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Turney, USS Indianapolis; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. P. Whittemore, USS Idaho; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Beard, USS Chester, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. K. J. Christoph, USS Chicago. At another no-host table were Lt. and Mrs. W. O. Floyd, USS Salt Lake City; Lt. and Mrs. Perry K. Jeanes of the Arizona, and Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Johannessen, USS New Orleans.

Comdr. Robert H. English, executive officer of USS Portland, and Mrs. English entertained at their St. Joseph Ave. home Wednesday afternoon as a welcome to the new commanding officer of the cruiser, Capt. Benjamin Dutton, Jr., and Mrs. Dutton. More than eighty guests, including all officers of the Portland, were bidden. The eldest daughter of the hosts, Miss Eloise English, and a boy of service deba, Misses Alice Beary, Isabel Badger, Mary Ellen Sowell, Alice Bailey and Mary Dutton, assisted between 5 and 7 o'clock.

With their daughter, Miss Mary, Captain and Mrs. Dutton have come from two years in Germany, where the officer was Naval Attaché in Berlin. More recently they have lived in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Dutton and her daughter having motored across country to join Captain Dutton.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.

September 9, 1937

Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley, CWS, USA, returned Sept. 1, after spending August at Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Lt. Col. A. M. Prentiss, CWS, USA, accompanied by his son, 2nd Lt. A. M. Prentiss, Jr., Inf., USA, left Sept. 1 for a motor trip through the South. Colonel Prentiss will return here after two weeks and Lieutenant Prentiss will report to Randolph Field for duty.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alfred L. Rockwood, CWS, USA, had as their guests recently, Miss Helen Colburn and Mr. William Desalery, both of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. J. B. Anderson and son, Midshipman John Anderson, were guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. F. Phillips, MC, USA, recently.

Mr. C. E. Wagner, of Highland Park, Ill., recently visited Maj. and Mrs. C. W. Walton, CWS, USA.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

September 6, 1937

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, USN-Ret., have left for a motor trip to Washington, D. C., stopping en route to visit friends in Colorado, and on their return will stop to see relatives in the south. They plan to be away for six weeks.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ewing E. Booth, USA-Ret., have gone to El Paso for a visit, stopping over on the way at Grand Canyon. Mrs. Louis McC. Little, wife of Maj. Gen.

Little, USMC, left the past week for an eastern trip, planning to be absent about a month. On her return she expects to bring back her mother.

Maj. and Mrs. Edmund M. Barnum, USA, have been honored at several social functions as farewell courtesies before they leave for El Paso, the major's new post.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold B. Pratt, USMC-Ret., have as their guest Mr. John Pratt, now practicing law at Washington, D. C. The latter is a brother of Lt. (jg) William V. Pratt, USN, and Ens. Richard R. Pratt, USN, both of whom are also now here.

Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Paul De Vos, USN, and daughter Gretchen have arrived from Philadelphia, Pa., and have taken up their residence at Coronado.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman, USMC, are guests of Maj. Gen. Louis McC. Little at his quarters at the Marine Base this week while General Lyman is on a tour of inspection. Numerous social affairs have been arranged in their honor, including a large dinner to be given by former Congressman and Mrs. George Burnham, a reception at the base, a luncheon sponsored by the city and the Chamber of Commerce for General Lyman, and a luncheon for Mrs. Lyman, with Mrs. Emil P. Moses, wife of Col. Moses, USMC, as hostess at the latter.

Miss Elizabeth Cronan, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Cronan and the late Capt. William P. Cronan, USN, is sailing soon for Honolulu to visit her cousin, Mrs. Peggy Nixon Wagner, wife of Lt. S. E. Wagner, USA, at Schofield Barracks.

FT. HOYLE, MD.

September 9, 1937

Mr. Albert T. Ferrin, son of Maj. and Mrs. C. S. Ferrin, FA, USA, returned recently after a trip to California.

Capt. and Mrs. Otto L. McDaniel, FA, USA, have arrived from Ft. Sill, Okla., where Captain McDaniel was formerly stationed. He will resume duty here.

The Misses Lewis and Margaret Davies have returned to their home in Augusta, Ga., after a fortnight's visit with Capt. and Mrs. B. A. Torney, FA, USA.

Mrs. B. A. Holtzworth left Sept. 1, for Point Loma, Cal., where she will visit until the first of October.

Add New Instructors

Waynesboro, Va.—Several new instructors will be added to the faculty of Fishburne Military School which opens its fifty-eighth session, Sept. 20, Col. Morgan H. Hudgins, principal, announces.

The additional instructors at Fishburne will be: Mr. Charles M. Pace, Jr., A.B., M.A., Virginia Military Institute and University of Virginia, instructor in the English department and assistant to Maj. Landon L. Davis, headmaster. Mr. Edward W. Kahler, an honor graduate of Princeton University, instructor in French and Spanish. Lt. Edwin W. Thompson, an honor graduate of the University of Delaware, who has been on active duty at Ft. Monroe, assistant to the Commandant as well as instructor in history. Mr. C. O'Ferrell Thompson, honor graduate of Hampden-Sydney College, instructor in mathematics and history. Mr. Samuel W. Tool, a graduate of Lynchburg College, will be added to the mathematics department.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 29)

Pallon, Oswald B. Porter, Jr., Max Schlewke, Boyd Shafsky, Marion D. Sims, Jr., Jerry H. Taylor, Jr., Ernest S. Tharpe, Robert A. Williams.

September 3, 1937

Comdr. John L. McCrea, det. Nav. Sta., Guam, Oct.; to Office of JAG, Navy Dept., Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Floyd F. Ferris, det. Alde and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Sqdn. 40-T, Sept.; to command Kane.

Lt. Comdr. Allen P. Mullinnix, det. command Kane, Sept.; to staff, Comdr. Sqdn. 40-T as aide and flag secy.

Lt. Joseph E. Chapman, det. Winslow, Sept. or Oct.; to staff, Comdr. Dest. Sqdn. 3, as engr. off.

Lt. (jg) Alfred L. Cope, det. S-43, Sept.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Lt. (jg) John R. Craig, det. S-34, Sept.; to S-24.

Lt. (jg) Wayne R. Merrill, det. S-25, Sept.; to S-34.

Lt. (jg) Charles W. Musgrave, ora. Aug. 5 modified. To Fox instead Simpson.

Lt. (jg) George E. Pierce, det. S-22; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Lt. Comdr. Walter F. J. Karbach, (MC), det. Dest. Div. 30, Sept.; to Vega.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert L. Pugh, (MC), det. Receiving Ship, New York, Sept.; to Nav.

Hosp., Phila.

Lt. Comdr. Tyler W. Spear, (DC), det. Saratoga Oct. 15; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes.

Lt. James A. Connell, (DC), ora. June 5 revoked. Continue duty Raleigh.

Lt. Comdr. Henry C. McGinnis, (SC), det. Gold Star, Nov. 1; to Nav. Powder Factory, Indianhead.

Ens. Daniel E. Waite, (SC), to duty under instn. Nav. Finance & Supply School, NYD, Phila.

Lt. (jg) Joseph White, (CEC), det. Norfolk NYD, Portsmouth, Nov. 15; to 15th Nav. Dist., Balboa.

Ch. Pay Ck. Andrew L. Frellinger, det. Norfolk NYD, Portsmouth, Oct.; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo.

Ch. Pay Ck. John W. Hall, ora. Aug. 9 revoked. Det. Kanawha Sept. 23; to Nav. Operating Base, Norfolk.

Pay Ck. Carl L. Stokes, det. Saratoga; to Nav. Operating Base, Norfolk.

September 4, 1937

Lt. (jg) Richard E. Bly, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; to San Francisco.

Lt. (jg) Joseph H. Kuhl, det. VCS-5 (Chicago); to San Francisco.

Lt. (jg) John J. McCormick, det. S-24, Sept.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Ens. Tolbert A. Rice, det. Borie, Sept.; to instn. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Lt. (jg) John W. Haines (SC), det. NYD, Phila., Nov.; to 15th Nav. Dist., Balboa.

September 7, 1937

Lt. Comdr. Harry A. Guthrie, det. Asst. Nav. Attache, American Embassy, Berlin, Nov.; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. William C. Asserson, Jr., ora. June 10 modified. Det. VO-2 (California) Sept.; to VP-2. Det. VP-2 Dec.; to VP-5.

Lt. Donald S. MacMahan, det. VP-12 (Langley); to VP-2.

Lt. Comdr. Julius F. Neuberger (MC), det. 3rd Nav. Dist., Sept.; to continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn. Ora. Aug. 7 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin W. Vitou (MC), to duty under instn. Nav. Medical School, Wash., ora. Aug. 18 revoked.

Ch. Mach. Clarence L. Price, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to duty Arctic.

September 8, 1937

Lt. Comdr. John Q. Chapman, disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Joseph H. Kuhl, det. USS San Francisco about Sept. 4; to USS Chicago.

Ens. Roger N. Currier, det. Naval Academy Sept.; to Salt Lake City.

Ens. Alfred W. Gardes, Jr., det. Naval Academy Sept.; to Ranger.

Ens. Jack E. Gibson, det. Naval Academy Sept.; to Astoria.

Ens. Henry C. Tipton, det. Tennessee Sept. 14; to c.f.o. Jarvis and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. James D. Rives (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Phila., Oct. 8; to instn. U. of Pa. Grad. School of Medicine.

Lt. Comdr. William R. Manlove, Jr. (MC), det. Vega Sept.; to instn. U. of Pa. Grad. School of Medicine.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin W. Oesterling (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, Sept.; to NYD, Pearl Harbor.

Lt. (jg) Edward C. Raffetto (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, Dec. 1; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Bernard E. Manseau (CC), det. NYD, Puget Sound, Nov. 10; to NYD, Pearl Harbor.

Bosn. Leslie E. Thompson, det. Widgeon; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Gunn. William T. Smith, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, Sept.; to Milwaukee.

Ch. Pay Ck. Oscar B. Bennett, det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., Oct.; to Asiatic Station.

Cemetery Superintendent Exam

Examinations to establish an eligible list of Superintendents of National Cemeteries will be held on Dec. 8, 1937, at stations throughout the Corps Areas. Officers and enlisted men of the Army who are on the Retired List for disability or after thirty years' service, and those who have been honorably discharged from the service and who have been disabled for active field service in the line of duty, are eligible under the law to compete in this examination.

Applicants must be under 55 years of age. Those desiring to compete in the examination should communicate at once with The Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D. C., to secure the necessary application blanks.

General Harbord to Speak

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, will be heard over the National Broadcasting Company's Blue Network, Sunday, Sept. 12, during the Magic Key of RCA program from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. EDST, delivering an invitation to all members of the American Legion to attend the 1937 convention in New York City, Sept. 20-23. General Harbord is president of the American Legion 1937 Convention Corporation of New York City.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools and Camps listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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BE A

JOURNAL BOOSTER

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since Sept. 3, 1937

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Herman Kobbe, Cav., No. 32. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieutenant Colonel—John N. Reynolds, AC, No. 33.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph M. Tully, Cav., No. 51. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—James deB. Walbach, CAC, No. 52.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—William J. Flood, AC, No. 52. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Charles M. Savage, AC, No. 93.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 207.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 233.

Non-Promotion List

To Be Lieutenant Colonels	
Medical Corps	50
Dental Corps	3
Veterinary Corps	6

ARMY ENLISTED PERSONNEL

There are published below promotions made between Aug. 1, 1937, and Sept. 9, 1937, in the grades and branches in which promotions are made by the Chief of the Arms or Service indicated.

Quartermaster Corps

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, THE QMG. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Tech. Sgts. Joseph Koler, Leonide Guy and Elliot M. Pillsbury (Supply).

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Staff Sgts. Castleman J. Turley, William R. Leslie, Armand J. Bacon and James B. Taylor (Supply). John L. Fowler (Motors).

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Edward F. Wilson and Lloyd L. B. Kemer (Supply).

Medical Department

MAJ. GEN. C. R. REYNOLDS, THE SG. Promoted to Master Sergeant—John J. Dean.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—John J. Garvin.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—John Zymboly, Raleigh L. Wescott.

Finance Department

MAJ. GEN. FRED W. BOSCHEN, C. of F. Promoted to Warrant Officer—Louis Wise and Gustav Klein.

Promoted to Master Sergeant—Lem N. Fields.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—William R. Garrett.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Charles Lunger.

Ordnance Department

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM W. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

Promoted to Master Sergeant—Roy J. Qualls, George D. Hessemer.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Edward

S. Jenne, Glenn P. Gradall and Homer E. Poteet.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Frank Nichols, Raymond L. Johnson and Frank Campbell.

Signal Corps

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Arthur H. Rohling.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Conrad W. Weiser, William F. Dennis, Arthur Calkins, George H. Browne, Leonard A. Jensen, Clarence F. Sellstrom.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Samuel Sansweet, John A. Combs, George T. Neason, Ammon L. Hatfield and William H. Mundorf.

Chemical Warfare Service

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS.

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Albert Guerin.

Coast Artillery Corps

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Harry M. Kieve, (Clerical), Jesse Snook, Henry B. Parker (Electrical).

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Fay S. Hammers, James Chadwell, Patrick J. Murray, Edward Martin, Virgil L. Kuykendall, (Clerical), Robert L. Stevens, Charles E. Pearce, (Electrical).

Promoted to Staff Sergeant—Joseph P. Anderson, Stanley J. Sawicki (Clerical), Frank B. Moody, Melvin L. Swift, Ross Shebaer, Albert P. Wilcox, (Electrical), Edward F. King, (Artillery), Eugene J. Hansen, Paul S. Woodland, Gustav H. Belot, Jacques M. Rousseau and Otis Martin, (Radio).

Air Corps

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC. Promoted to Master Sergeant—Ballard B. Small, Elga M. Glendy, Reuben St. John, Benjamin L. White, Joe G. Laver, Edell C. Maxwell, John P. Bollenbach, Edward Miller.

Promoted to Technical Sergeant—Robert E. Rice, Matthew A. McGraw, Anthony J. Gorges, Claude M. Gilbert, Raymond Kerr, Asa G. Hooper, Carrell L. Shaw, Edward L. Carr, Charles Joyner, Walter E. Bannas, Michael M. Rozburski, Roy D. Cheatham, Myron Roeseke, Henry Franklin, Karl R. Johnson, Halstead J. Rowen, William K. Sheffield, Harry N. Fuecker, Adam J. Vileolek, Paul Lash, Jessay C. McConnell, George H. Oram, Jacob S. Brown, Clyde L. Falls, Edgar W. Gardner, Alexander Kaciba, Robert L. Barlow, Grover C. Moss, August Schantel, James M. Caldwell, Louis A. Kirby, Michael Chuturich, Maurice Gorin, Homer H. Hunt, Floyd H. Peacock, James C. Elder.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

September 1, 1937

Line

Rear Adm. David M. Le Breton, Capt. Charles E. Reardon, Comdr. Earl E. Stone, Lt. Comdr. George E. Nold, Lt. Donald J. Sass, Lt. (jg) Charles R. Ware.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Frank H. Hatzler, Comdr. Joseph B. Logue, Lt. Comdr. John P. Luten, Lt. Carl V. Green, Jr., Lt. (jg) Charles F. McCaffrey.

Dental Corps

Capt. John R. Barber, Comdr. Henry R. Delaney, Lt. Comdr. Theodore D. Allan, Lt. Richard H. Barrett, Jr., Lt. (jg) Miller H. Coshy.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, Capt. Harvey R. Randall, Comdr. Ray C. Sanders, Lt. Comdr. James D. Boyle, Lt. Jack O. Wheat, Lt. (jg) Richard S. Klunk, Ens. Albert B. Howden.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Albert E. Stone, Lt. Comdr. Emerson G. Hagen, Lt. David L. Quinn, Lt. (jg) Paul W. J. Dickman.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William G. DuBose, Capt. Thomas B. Richey, Comdr. Joseph W. Fowler, Lt. Comdr. Milo R. Williams, Lt. Marvin H. Glunts, Lt. (jg) Robert E. Garrels.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. Henry P. Needham, Lt. Alexander S. C. Wadsworth, Lt. (jg) Ernest S. Bathke.

Bar China Visits

In order to prevent unnecessary exposure of noncombatants in China, the War Department, Sept. 4, cancelled permission for Army personnel to visit China on leave. Also, for the present, families will not accompany military personnel ordered to China. In order to avoid undue hardship at the request of the individual affected, orders to China may be changed to other stations.

Additional Vacancies Created

According to the latest available figures, the Bureau of Navigation states that there will be nine additional vacancies in the grade of Commander, and 21 vacancies in the grade of Lieutenant Commander, created by the unusually large Naval Academy class of 1938.

OBITUARIES

Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Clayton, USNR, died Sept. 5, when the Navy plane he was flying crashed near Friendsville, Md. Born in Milton, Mass., April 20, 1894, Commander Clayton entered the naval service during the World War, enlisting as a quartermaster first class, USNR, May 10, 1917. On Feb. 9, 1918 he was commissioned ensign, USNR, and shortly after was sent to Europe where he served at air stations in France and Italy. Discharged at the conclusion of the War, he immediately entered the Reserve and has served continuously since then.

Lt. Herbert R. Shaeffer, I-V(S) USNR, was killed in a crash of a Navy plane at Friendsville, Md., Sept. 5.

Well known to many officers of the Regular Navy, Lieutenant Shaeffer had been closely identified with naval and commercial aviation for years. An advertising executive, he had had several tours of active duty in recent years in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department. He was born, Aug. 20, 1893 in Chicago, Ill., and entered the naval service, June 12, 1917. Discharged Dec. 27, 1918, as a Chief Boatswain's Mate, he later entered the Naval Reserve as an officer and was commissioned lieutenant in 1927.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BAILEY—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Sept. 3, 1937, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bailey, a son, Gordon Fuller, a grandson of Mrs. Helen Joldersma and Lt. Comdr. Rudolph D. Joldersma, (MC), USN.

BOWSER—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 21, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. A. L. Bowser, jr., USMC, a daughter, Joan, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. L. A. Clapp, USMC.

DAVIS—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 2, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Roland L. Davis, USA-Ret., a son, Klieh Patrick, a direct descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall.

DEWITT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. John L. DeWitt, jr., Inf.-Res., a son, John L. DeWitt, III, grandson of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John L. DeWitt, USA.

FORD—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 21, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Joel Clarence Ford, jr., USN, a son, Robert Charles.

GODWIN—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Sept. 3, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James E. Godwin, FA, USA, a son, James Stewart, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. D. L. Stewart, MC, USA, of Cleveland, Ohio.

MOSTELLER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. James W. Mosteller, jr., CWS, USA, of Edgewood Arsenal, Md., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Aydelotte, USA-Ret.

PAIGE—Born at the Station Hospital, Schofield Barracks, T. H., July 21, 1937, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Potter Brooks Paige, AC, USA, a daughter, Frances Laurine, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Laurin Leonard Lawson, FA, USA, of Ft. Bragg, N. C., and of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Paige of New York City.

ROBERTS—Born in Hawaii, Aug. 31, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. Hayward B. Roberts, 19th Inf., USA, a son, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. D. Roberts, USA.

SCHENCK—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Aug. 20, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Harry Winfield Schenck, CAC, USA, a son.

SWEENEY—Born at Barksdale Field, La., Aug. 1, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney, jr., AC, USA, a son, Walter C. Sweeney, III, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney, USA, of Ft. Douglas, Utah.

TURNER—Born at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Aug. 11, 1937, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Albert Burton Turner, jr., Cav., USA, a son, Peter Albert Turner.

Married

BROCKWAY-RUBICAN—Married at Santa Ana, Calif., Aug. 25, 1937, Miss Elizabeth Anne Rubican to 2nd Lt. George Henry Brockway, USMC.

DRAKE-WILSON—Married at Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 29, 1937, Mrs. Stella Hubbard Wilson to Ens. Francis Rodman Drake, USN.

DYER-HILL—To be married today, Sept. 11, 1937, at Wakefield, Va., Miss Frances Montague Hill, sister of Lt. Arthur S. Hill, USN, and niece of Mrs. George Barnett, widow of the World War Marine Corps Commandant, to Capt. Edward Colston Dyer, USMC.

HOPKINS-WOLF—Married at Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1937, Miss Doris N. Wolf, to Lt. (jg) Thomas Walton Hopkins, USN.

HOWARD-CLARK—Married at Ellicott City, Md., Sept. 4, 1937, Miss Marian Gansaway Clark to Mr. Robert Farnsworth How-

ard, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harold Palmer Howard, USA-Ret.

LAMBERT-KIRWON—Married at Central City, Colo., July 31, 1937, Miss Elizabeth Thille Kirwon to Maj. Joseph I. Lambert, Cav., USA.

MCDOWELL-MEARN—Married at New York, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1937, Mrs. Wilhelmina McArn to Lt. Col. John M. McDowell, FA, USA.

ROONEY-SPEAR—To be married today, Sept. 11, 1937, at Annapolis, Md., Miss Mary Mowry Spear, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ray Spear, (SC), USN, to Lt. Roderick S. Rooney, USN.

SHEPARDSON-PEGUES—Married at Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 17, 1937, Miss Bobby Lorraine Pegues, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Park Pollock, to 1st Lt. Frank H. Shepardson, CAC, USA.

Died

BRENNER—Died en route to Panama, on USAT Republic, Aug. 5, 1937, Emma Brenner, aunt of Col. and Mrs. Edgar H. Thompson, CAC, USA, Col. and Mrs. W. O. Gilbert, USA-Ret., 1st Lt. and Mrs. James G. Bain, CAC, USA, and 2nd Lt. Edgar H. Thompson, jr., CAC, USA.

CAMERER—Died at Glendale, Calif., recently, Dr. J. D. Camerer, father of Capt. Clyde B. Camerer, (MC), USN.

CLAYTON—Killed in plane crash at Friendsville, Md., Sept. 5, 1937, Lt. Comdr. Henry C. Clayton, USNR.

CLEMENT—Died at Coronado, Calif., Aug. 30, 1937, Mrs. S. A. Clement, wife of Capt. Samuel A. Clement, USN. Burial took place at Arlington National Cemetery on Saturday, Sept. 4, 1937.

COLHOUN—Died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 5, 1937, Mrs. Norvell W. Colhoun, mother of Maj. Daniel W. Colhoun, USA-Ret.

DAVISON—Died at New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1937, F. Trubee Davison, jr., son of Mr. F. Trubee Davison, former Assistant Secretary of War.

FALLS—Died at London, England, Sept. 7, 1937, Brig. Gen. De Witt Clinton Falls, New York NG-Ret., former commander of the 107th Infantry Regiment.

HAYNES—Died at Lincolnville, Me., Sept. 3, 1937, Mrs. Beatrice V. Haynes, wife of Boatswain Alfred M. Haynes, USCG.

HUGHES—Died as the result of injuries received in a plane crash at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 9, 1937, Lt. Claud W. Hughes, USN.

JOHNSTON—Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5, 1937, Sgt. Robert Johnston, USA.

LA MOTTE—Died at La Mesa, Calif., Sept. 4, 1937, Lt. Comdr. Henry La Motte, USN-Ret., brother of Lt. Col. Clarence K. La Motte, USA-Ret.

MACFARLANE—Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1937, Mrs. Barbara T. Macfarlane, wife of Comdr. Scott B. Macfarlane, USN-Ret.

MILTON—Died at Ft. Lewis, Wash., Sept. 3, 1937, Col. Alexander M. Milton, Cav., USA.

MOORE—Died at Paris, France, Sept. 7, 1937, Lt. Col. Harry Thornton Moore, USA-Ret.

SHAEFFER—Killed in plane crash at Friendsville, Md., Sept. 5, 1937, Lt. Herbert R. Shaeffer, USNR.

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Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended September 1: Increases of \$32,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans and \$37,000,000 in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and decreases of \$39,000,000 in holdings of United States Government direct obligations and \$22,000,000 in "Other securities."

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased \$17,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York City, \$8,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$32,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers increased \$31,000,000 in New York City and \$37,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities increased \$8,000,000 in New York City and \$10,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "Other loans" declined \$7,000,000 in New York City and \$6,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations declined \$18,000,000 in the Boston district, \$7,000,000 in the San Francisco district and \$39,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "Other securities" declined \$5,000,000 in New York City, \$6,000,000 in the Boston district and \$22,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits-adjusted declined \$16,000,000 in the Boston district, \$15,000,000 in the Kansas City district, \$8,000,000 each in the Richmond and San Francisco districts and \$26,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$11,000,000 in New York City. Time deposits declined \$18,000,000 in New York City and \$14,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Government deposits increased \$17,000,000 in New York City and \$22,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to domestic banks increased \$29,000,000 in New York City and declined in most of the other districts, the net decrease being \$18,000,000 for the week. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased \$12,000,000 in New York City.

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Merchant Marine

In justification of the constantly increasing cost of naval shipbuilding, the National Council of American Shipbuilders calls attention to sharp increases in cost of materials, in labor costs and in taxes which have occurred in recent months.

Referring to the higher bids submitted on the destroyers of this year's naval building program, the Council lists the following as reasons for the increases:

"(1) These ships are of new design and somewhat heavier than the previous class on which bids were opened a year ago, with a resultant material increase in the cost of the ships themselves and also in the cost of the preparation of the plans for them.

"(2) A sharp increase in the cost of material and equipment which the shipbuilders must buy from sub-contractors. This increase amounts to about 45% over the figures prevailing last year when the bids on the previous class of destroyers were prepared.

"(3) Specifications for these destroyers require much more costly materials in many parts of the ships and in addition there is a requirement that the propelling machinery for them be set up in the shops, there given the full power test, then taken apart and installed on board the ships. This departure from previous practice adds very materially to final costs.

"(4) Increases in the cost of labor in the private shipyards due to the operation of recent governmental regulations and legislation."

Referring to the cost differential as to private and public yards generally, the Council continues:

"On the basis of estimates made by the Navy Department for building ships in navy yards it would appear that the cost of private shipbuilding is considerably higher than navy shipbuilding. This was indicated in the recent bids of the private shipbuilders for the two battleships as compared with the navy estimates.

"On a fair basis of comparison however, the private yards always have and doubtless will continue to build naval vessels at a lower cost than does the government. Navy estimates are merely estimates. If a specific ship built in a Navy Yard costs one million, two million, or three million more than the navy estimate, the taxpayer has to pay the difference because in any event the ship has to be completed. On the other hand, a private builder submits a bid to the terms of which he is held by the Navy Department. If the private builder is wrong in his cost calculations—and the private builders have been wrong in the case of a number of ships in recent years—he and not the taxpayers bears the loss.

"It also is to be borne in mind that navy yards or the Navy Department in making up their estimates and in actually building the ships do not include as costs such highly important items as Social Security taxes, which in the case of the recent battleship bids ran as high as one million dollars, federal, state and local taxes, maintenance of plant, and insurance; nor are the navy yards subject to the stiff penalties which are imposed upon private yards if they fail to complete the ships on time and if the ships themselves fail to meet various requirements as to speed, oil consumption, etc.

"Likewise, it is to be borne in mind that the government is fully protected from undue profit by private shipbuilders through the terms of the Vinson Act which sets a ceiling of 10% on the profits which the private shipbuilders may make—a profit far below the figure upon which private industry generally in the United States is geared to operate.

"On the other hand, there is no limit to the loss which the private shipbuilder may incur in the construction of a ship

for the navy. Contrary to the impression which the Senate Munitions investigation attempted to create, heavy losses have been sustained by private builders in naval construction in both recent and long past years."

AC Unit Made Inactive

The 4th Photo Section, Maxwell Field, Ala., was rendered inactive, effective at midnight July 31, 1937, and the personnel and equipment thereof transferred to the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Ala., for absorption. No enlisted men lost his grade or rating by virtue of the change.

Letters to the Editor

The Leavenworth Problem

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After listening to the pros and cons for the relief of the "Legion of the Lost," and the various plans proposed to place non-Leavenworth graduates on a General Staff Eligible List, or abolish the list entirely, may I venture a suggestion and have you publish it for what it is worth?

Our branch schools, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, etc., are well equipped, well staffed, plants. Many of the instructor personnel are members of the General staff eligible list. These schools conduct refresher courses for senior officers in addition to the regular courses. Why not add another course? For example, a three to six months course, intensive, covering mainly division tactics and supply, i.e., a supplementary, C. & G. S. School course. Many of the map problems for such a course could be the same ones used at Ft. Leavenworth and mailed out to the branch schools when prepared.

The book shops at the branch schools can handle all text books and other material needed.

I doubt if any appreciable increase in instructor personnel would be required.

The student personnel would be selected from among those officers whose records indicate eligible list possibilities, but who, for various reasons, cannot ever hope to get Leavenworth. Instruct them, grade them, and for the successful graduates, award eligibility. Their four need not be a permanent change of station, but could be classed as temporary duty. Other methods to reduce the expense involved are also possibilities.

It appears to me, a non-lost legionnaire in daily contact with disappointed aspirants for Leavenworth, that this solution would increase professional knowledge, augment the eligible list with qualified men, and best of all save many a headache among splendid hardworking men whose esprit de corps is unquestionable, but whose spirit now requires a friendly pat between the shoulder blades.

Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry.

Increase Leavenworth Opportunities

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Anent your editorial "Command and General Staff School and Eligible List," page 430, January 23, 1937, I, a member of the "Legion of the Lost," note a tendency to "soft soap" us into a "return officers' viewpoints to the normal attitude toward a military career." What is a "normal attitude?" Those passed over do not wish to deprive the "fair haired" boys of rating as G.S.C. Eligibles. Abolishment of G.S.C. Eligible List begs the issue. Our army is small in peace; huge in war. Why not more Eligibles? They can always be used. The "proletariat" (if us passed-over people can be so termed) are not trying to tear down but rather to build.

To say that the average officer wants not staff but command duty is to befog the question. Leavenworth puts out a

course in command (please note) and General Staff education. To command one must have a mastery of Staff. As a commander I would want to know enough about staff studies, procedure, etc., to properly evaluate the results of the efforts of my staff. Too much emphasis has been placed on the "staff" interpretation of Leavenworth. In the final analysis, in a major emergency, commanders will be forced to exercise a close supervision of their staffs (initially at least) and it is in such circumstances that staff training will prove invaluable to commanders.

It might be well to require, as a prerequisite for attendance at Leavenworth, completion of the Command and General Staff Extension Course. Then students, in residence at Leavenworth, could be subjected to an abbreviated course in Command and Staff of higher units. Furthermore, raise the age limits somewhat so that the captains (by Act of Congress) with so little service background can have an opportunity to learn what the Army is all about through bitter experience with troops prior to undertaking higher study at the School.

In the final analysis, it is not a matter of securing a "brass hat" assignment but an opportunity to try for higher professional education. The G.S.C. Eligible List should be determined on the basis of "those who could and would not" and "those who could and did after being given a try at it."

A Junior Captain of Infantry.

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Fourth Army Maneuvers

(Continued from Page 22)

ported by the same route commencing at 1:45 P. M.

The time schedule for the exercises after the jump-off on the first day was as follows: Exercises to be suspended daily at the discretion of the Chief of Staff and to be resumed at 3:30 A. M. the following morning. Troops were authorized to move to bivouac at the hour of suspension but to return to their original positions by 3:30 A. M. the following day. This was to permit redistribution of units between 3:30 A. M. and daylight which normally would have taken place under the cover of darkness.

First Day

The Brown Plan, 159th Infantry, called for pushing forward a covering force of two companies to the high ground west of San Bernardo Creek north of the main road, with the remainder of the regiment to occupy the high ground east of San Bernardo Creek. One company remained in reserve near the main highway bridge over San Bernardo Creek. The other company in trucks with two 37 mm. guns and a platoon of machine guns arrived at Banning School prior to 7:00 A. M. but could not get by the umpire watchmen before the jump-off hour. It advanced west along the main road with one 75 mm. accompanying gun at 7:00 A. M. The 37 mm. guns were mounted in trucks which advanced by leap-frogging as protection against armored cars. This detachment arrived opposite Black Hill at 7:30 A. M. A squad with 37 mm. guns covered the road just north of the main highway at that point. The remainder of the company occupied the ridge north of the road.

At 7:45 two Blue Cavalry scout cars approached from the west and were held up by the Browns at the road junction northeast of Black Hill.

Umpire ruling resulted in one Brown 37 mm. gun and one Blue scout car being ruled out for 30 minutes.

By 8:10 A. M. a squad of cavalry approached the road junction from the west and was forced to withdraw behind cover.

At 8:25 a Blue detachment of one infantry company and platoon of machine guns from the 38th Infantry motor reconnaissance detachment, which had left Atascadero at 7:30 A. M., arrived at a point about 1000 yards west of the road junction. This unit was held up by the umpires until 9:00 A. M. due to Brown fire from near the road junction. The position of the Brown detachment at the road junction likewise was held to be untenable and it was forced to withdraw behind San Bernardo Creek. The Blue Infantry at 9:00 A. M. started an attack on the Brown detachment occupying the main ridge northeast of the road junction and by 10:00 A. M. had forced the Browns thereon to withdraw. From 10:00 A. M. the Cavalry filtered over the high ground to the north of that vicinity and by 11:15 had reached the line of San Bernardo Creek along practically its entire length.

The Blue 30th Infantry left Atascadero at 8:45 A. M. and after being attacked by Brown GHQ aviation arrived at the road junction of the unimproved road leading into the headwaters of the Little Morro Creek at 10:00 A. M. This regiment detrucked there and moved via secondary roads to the head of San Bernardo Creek Valley arriving there at about 11:30 A. M., a very remarkable feat of fast detrucking and short forced marching splendidly executed. The arrival of the 30th Infantry on the north forced the withdrawal of the small Brown covering detachment on that flank and the maneuver was suspended at 12:00 noon on the line of San Bernardo Creek. An engagement of a cavalry detachment and a company of the 159th Infantry from Los Osos Valley ended in a stalemate in the defile just southeast of Black Hill.

The umpires' report on the GHQ air attack against the infantry truck column from Atascadero was as follows: Three planes shot down by the anti-aircraft, and a delay of six and one-half hours for the truck column. No penalties were imposed.

Second Day

The plan of the Commanding General, 40th Division was to employ the 79th Brigade, supported by the 143rd Field Artillery, to defend the general line of San Bernardo Creek, and to cover the development of the remainder of the division. The Commander, 79th Brigade, decided to hold the position with one regiment, the 159th Infantry, keeping the 184th Infantry in brigade reserve in San Luisito Creek in rear of the center of the line and to prepare a second position in rear of San Luisito Creek to be used only if forced to withdraw. The 184th Infantry and remainder of 143rd FA had arrived on the battle field during the afternoon of Aug. 9.

The plan of the Blue Commanding General was to attack at daylight (4:45 A. M.), to drive the Browns east of San Luisito Creek and secure the line of Hill 515-Hill 1280, with regiments abreast, 38th Infantry on the right, enveloping the Brown northeast flank; the 11th Cavalry to be used to make a wide envelopment around the same Brown flank.

The initial developments proceeded substantially according to the announced plans, with a few minor changes. On account of the fact that the Blue plan contemplated the employment of the cavalry outside the limits of the maneuver area, control was exercised to cause it to attack in a general northeasterly direction from the upper end of San Bernardo Creek. The Blue commander released the 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, from brigade reserve to the regimental commander, and designated the 3rd Battalion, 38th Infantry, as brigade reserve, with location in the draw 1000 yards northeast of Black Hill.

Blue troops crossed the line of departure (road along San Bernardo Creek), at the prescribed hour, encountering slight resistance in the zone of the 38th Infantry. Heavy fog reduced visibility until about 9:00 A. M. The actual result of the limitation placed on the direction of attack of the 11th Cavalry was to cause it to enter the line on the left of the 1st Battalion, 30th Infantry, or between the two front line battalions of that regiment. The cavalry moved from its initial location in Little Morro Creek Valley around by the unimproved road to the north of Hill 1148 starting at 4:00 A. M., so that it arrived abreast of the 2nd Battalion, 30th Infantry, on the north flank before 7:00 A. M.

The attack of the 38th Infantry on the south made more progress than was anticipated, securing a foothold on Hill 515 about 7:00 A. M. The 1st Battalion, 159th Infantry, in regimental reserve, made an excellent counter-attack at 7:30 in a northwesterly direction, recapturing that hill, which it held until 8:45 A. M. Its withdrawal at that time was considered necessary chiefly on account of the advance of the Blue attack on Hill 780 and to the north thereof.

At 7:00 A. M. the remaining elements of the Brown Division started movement from the National Guard Area, artillery units in the lead. Additional artillery support commenced to enter the fight about 8:00 A. M. which greatly assisted the hard pressed 79th Brigade. On account of fog, batteries were obliged to use map data for all firing until about 9:00 A. M.

By 9:10 A. M. the Blue 38th Infantry had captured the series of knolls from Hill 515 to the north and northeast and was slowly advancing.

On the Blue north, there was considerable intermingling of cavalry and infantry units, for the reason before mentioned. This had the general result of a leap-frogging action—elements of the 2nd Battalion, 30th Infantry, and the 11th Cavalry both attacking in a general southwesterly direction from Hill 1370.

This pressure on the Brown right, held by the 3d Battalion, 159th Infantry, caused the brigade commander to extend the line, using the 3rd Battalion, 184th Infantry, and to order a counterattack in that sector by the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 184th Infantry. The latter battalions formed on an east-west line approximately 1200 yards in length, its center about 1800 yards south east of Hill 780. At 9:20 A. M. they attacked from that line to secure Hill 780, but due to the outflanking action of the Blue cavalry approaching their right rear down the San Luisito Valley, they were forced to withdraw to positions south of the creek.

In spite of its greater mobility, the reports from the 11th Cavalry were exceptionally frequent, clear and comprehensive. An excellent overlay of his situation was received through the unit umpire from a corporal observer of the machine gun troop, which showed visibility areas, targets taken under fire, general activity in the Brown positions, and dense troop movements within machine gun range along the San Luisito Creek road.

The maneuver was suspended at 10:30 A. M. on the line of the San Luisito Creek.

At 9:00 P. M., Aug. 10, Brown GHQ 17th Attack Group bombed the Blue supply installation at Atascadero with 67 100-lb. demolition type bombs which landed in the vicinity of the railroad station doing considerable damage and setting fire to the town. Air casualties—two planes shot down by anti-aircraft.

Third Day

The Blue Commander's decision for Aug. 11 was to delay the 40th Division, now at full strength, in successive positions. The first delaying position along the high ground just north of San Luisito Creek; the second position north of Morro Creek.

The first delaying position was occupied by regiments abreast, the 38th Infantry on the south, the 30th Infantry on the north. The main line of resistance ran generally along the east and southeastern slopes of Hills 515, 780, 1280 and 1370.

The 3rd Battalion, 38th Infantry, in brigade reserve, was to organize a position on the ridge 1000 yards northeast of Black Hill and be prepared to occupy that position to cover the withdrawal if one should be ordered.

The 11th Cavalry was divided into two groups each composed of a reinforced squadron less certain detachments. The 2nd Squadron was to move to positions in the draw east of Hill 1280 prepared to cover any withdrawal on the Blue north. Later, at 5:00 A.

M., the entire 11th Cavalry was ordered to move to a point in Little Morro Creek 1500 yards west of Hill 690. The 1st Squadron, reinforced, arrived there at 6:50 A. M. The 2nd Squadron arrived at a point in Little Morro Creek about 1000 yards north of Hill 748 at 9:36 A. M., where it stopped.

The decision of the Brown Commander was to attack with brigades abreast, penetrate the Blue position and drive Blue to the northwest. Time of attack 5:00 A. M. Formation: Brigades abreast, 80th Brigade on the north, the 79th Brigade on the south; the 184th Infantry and 40th Tank Company in division reserve; the artillery to support the attack; the main effort of the division to be made in the center.

The attack advanced rather rapidly against the Blue very strong position and excellent disposition of troops but it had the powerful support of 26 batteries of artillery. At 8:40 A. M. the division reserve was ordered to the woods northeast of Banning School with orders to prepare for an attack on Hill 515, which it later was ordered to start shortly before the suspension of the maneuvers for the day.

At 9:36 A. M., the 2nd Squadron, 11th Cavalry, north of Hill 748 was joined by the 1st Squadron which meanwhile had been ordered to proceed up Little Morro Creek for that purpose. Together they moved forward to block a gap in the Blue line in the center.

The maneuver was suspended for the day on a line running northeast from Hill 515 to the southern slopes of Hill 1280.

Fourth Day

Both Brown and Blue continued their plans of the previous day. During the night, Blue broke contact and withdrew to a position north of Morro Creek with covering detachments on the high ground north of San Bernardo Creek. Brown pushed its follow-up at daybreak and soon had contact with the Blue covering detachments. It immediately ordered a pursuit with main column advancing on the highway. As soon as this was started the maneuver was declared ended at 6:30 A. M. without advance notice.

The last item in a critique by a Chief Umpire usually consists of a general survey of errors that have been made. I feel perfectly certain, however, that you are more aware than I am of the result of certain of your actions—in fact you took steps during the progress of the maneuver to correct many things. That great instruction and training was gained during the past few days cannot be denied and that is the real purpose of all maneuvers.

Comment

I want to call your attention to the following points:

1. Contact between adjacent units in line must be carefully maintained in order to prevent out-flanking and infiltration. The enemy might not be as considerate as umpires were at times during these maneuvers.
2. All staffs should bear in mind that they exist not only to assist the commander but that they also have the very important duty of assisting troops.
3. The use of motor vehicles to transport troops in gaining contact with the enemy is apt to result in losses which are rarely offset by any gain in time.
4. Fatigued troops which have been in front line action much longer than other available troops should be relieved by the latter.
5. The direction and location of the main effort of a force should be such as to give the maximum results. Main efforts along Chorro Creek Valley, including a biting off of the ends of the successive ridges terminating at that valley, would have given the best results in the larger actions in these exercises. They also would have had the immediate assistance of the only first class road axis in the area.
6. Do not give too much credence to rumors of what the enemy or some one else may do. Estimate the situation instead.
7. Do not extend your lines in either a defensive or offensive situation to the extent that the line has little or no resistance in the defense or power in the attack due to the thinness of its fire-power. And then use your reserves at the proper time.

I wish to thank the two forces and their commanders for their cooperation and fine spirit in playing the game with us—the umpires. To the umpires, I again extend my appreciation of their unfailing attention to, and cheerful and efficient execution of, their duties from the time of first reporting. No Chief Umpire needs to worry with such personnel under him and our Army Commander over him.

Cap and Collar Insignia

Pending the revision of AR 600-35 and AR 600-40, so much of the regulations as describes cap and collar insignia for enlisted men's service uniforms has been rescinded and the following requirements substituted therefor:

- a. Collar insignia for the service uniform for enlisted men in time of peace will be of gold-colored metal, capable of being burn-

ished, of the screw-post, two-piece type, with a plain solid background, and all of the same dimensions as are now on the regulation insignia.

b. The right collar insignia will have the letters "U. S.", of present regulation size, on a plain solid circular background. The number of the regiment will be added when applicable as prescribed hereinafter, the number to be below the "U. S."; when there is no regimental number the "U. S." to be in the center of the disk. To designate enlisted men of the Federally recognized National Guard, the letters forming the authorized abbreviation of the name of the state, not to exceed four letters, as prescribed in paragraph 50, AR 600-35, will be superimposed on the "U. S."

c. The left collar insignia will have the insignia of the arm or service, of present regulation size, on a plain solid circular background, without numerical or letter designation, or lyre.

d. Enlisted personnel assigned to regiments will have regimental numerical designation on "U. S." collar insignia, as prescribed in paragraph b above, the left collar insignia as described in paragraph c above.

e. All personnel not assigned to regiments will wear the "U. S." and insignia of arm or service, without a numerical designation.

f. Cap insignia will be approximately 1½ inches in diameter of the screw-post type, made of gold-color metal capable of being burnished, and of the two-piece type with plain solid background.

2. The foregoing change does not involve any change with respect to officers' insignia as prescribed in existing regulations.

3. The present stock of collar insignia for enlisted men will continue to be issued wherever applicable until supplies are exhausted.

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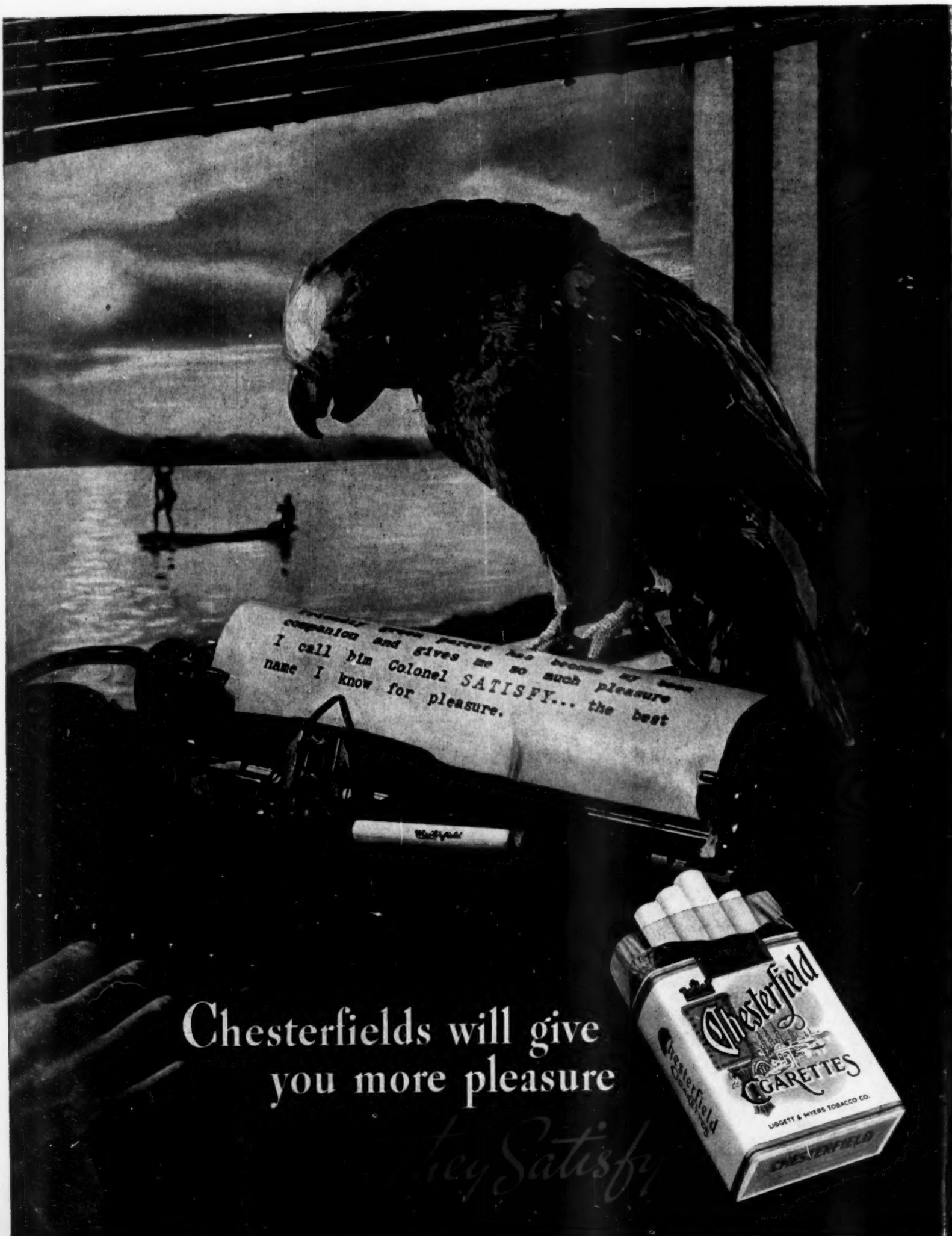
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To increase the number of our customers by 25,000, we will send you FREE a nice collection of 365 Spring and Summer flowering Bulbs: HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSI, CROCUS, IRIS, ANEMONES, etc., all varieties separately pack and named. Send us for postage, packing, etc., a one dollar treasury note by registered letter, and mention your name and full address in block letters. Six collections together with six addresses only 5 dollars. Please do not send coins or stamps, and mention the name of this paper. Dispatch carriage paid all over the world without increase in price. FRANK VAN BORSSELEN, BULB GROWER, Heemstede, Holland, Europe.



Chesterfields will give
you more pleasure

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